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WASHINGTON.

THE STRAW-BID POSTAL FRAUDS.

TESTIMONY OF BARLOW—$40,000 PAID TO STOP AN INVESTIGATION—THE HOUSE COMMITTEE LOOKING FOR THE RECIPIENTS—WHY BARLOW WANTED THE INQUIRY OF 1872 STOPPED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The examination of Bradley Barlow, of the firm of Barlow, Sanderson & Co., Western mail contractors, begun on Saturday evening by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, will be continued to-morrow, and there is likely to be some interesting and perhaps important developments. Barlow was before the committee for an hour on Saturday, and got so far in his testimony as to flatly contradict the evidence of his book-keeper, Griffin, and to admit the payment of $40,000 in 1872 to stop the investigation ordered by the Forty-second Congress. Mr. Barlow swears that he never asked nor knew to whom the money was paid; that he gave it to his counsel, a Mr. Farrar, now dead, who disbursed the money to prevent the investigation, without accounting for it further than to exhibit the results obtained. Mr. Barlow's recollection of matters connected with this affair was extremely dim, and he could call to mind no one connected with it who was not now dead. The committee have not yet finished with him upon this point, as they adjourned when they reached it; but they will continue to-morrow their efforts to find out where the $40,000 went, and they claim to have some facts that will materially assist in tracing it beyond Mr. Farrar's hands. The investigation of 1872 was conducted by the following gentlemen, who composed the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Forty-second Congress: Messrs. J. F. Farnsworth, John Hill, Joseph N. Tyner, S. O. Houghton, G. Twichell, and C. H. Porter, who signed the majority report, and P. Van Trump, Samuel J. Randall, and J. M. Carroll, who made the minority report. It seems from the reports of both the majority and minority that little evidence was taken in this investigation, and that about the only question passed upon was the right of the Postmaster General to increase the pay for temporary service on routes where contractors had failed; and as this right was affirmed by the opinion of the Attorney General, the majority report exonerated Mr. Creswell from all blame, and the minority said that he was only subject to censure in the conduct of the Western mail lettings in his department. If, therefore, money was used to corrupt the committee it must have found its way to the minority as well as the majority. Mr. Barlow claimed to know nothing about straw-bids, yet it came out in the course of his examination that he was in the habit of loaning his certified checks to irresponsible bidders and taking their due-bills therefor, and that at times the Government would have nearly a million of dollars' worth of his paper, upon which he was getting exorbitant interest from the parties to whom he had loaned the checks for three months to be deposited as security for the fulfillment of their contracts. The bidder would fill the contract for three months, get Barlow's check returned and his pay for that time, and then fail, whereupon Barlow, who would have several bids in higher than the failing one, would have all his bidders refuse the contract until it reached the highest one in which he was interested, when he would accept the bid. Mr. Barlow said that the reason why he was so anxious to stop the investigation in 1872, and was willing to pay so largely for it, was that he had then just bought the stock on the Oreville and Portland (Oregon) route at a large cost, and had just concluded a desirable contract for three and a half years' service thereon with Mr. Creswell, and did not want the arrangement disturbed; and besides he was interested in protecting the route, some nine hundred miles long, from Mesilla, New-Mexico, to Los Angeles, Cal., where his original bid had been increased from twenty-four thousand to over two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The details of Mr. Barlow's story of his connection with these Western mail frauds yet to come will undoubtedly be full of interest, but he will not tell anything that will make a case against himself or any living man with whom he dealt.

The name of the witness from Chicago who testified, Saturday, as to the straw-bidding operations of Barlow and Sanderson, and their corrupting of Government officers in Washington, is not "William" but Stillman A. Danforth. He desires to have it stated that he did not himself file any straw bids. He, however, signed bonds for Sanderson, but does not know whether the bonds were for genuine or straw bids. He knew at the time the firm was putting in straw bids, and was made familiar by Sanderson with the *modus operandi* of getting renewals of contracts at old prices. The book-keeper, Griffin, has nearly as bad a memory as John G. Schumaker.

THE BELKNAP-PENDLETON CASES.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO MARSH AND HIS WIFE—THE RUMORS ABOUT A $30,000 DRAFT TO MRS. BOWERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Attorney General has been in communication with Marsh to-day by telegraph, through the agent that went to Montreal, and the result is that Mr. and Mrs. Marsh promised to leave Montreal to-night, and be in Washington on Tuesday. This is a day earlier than they were expected last night. They did not intend to leave Montreal till the written assurances of protection were in their hands, but they to-day concluded to act on faith in the promise of the Government that they shall be granted full immunity from punishment. Their return will be the event of the week. The impeachment case will go on, and the Kentucky railroad payment will be further examined, and some things not yet dreamed of may be brought to light, since Mrs. Marsh seems to be in a frame of mind to tell what she knows, what she has heard, and what she thinks. It was only yesterday that the committee decided to ask the President to send for Marsh, and they were taken somewhat aback to find that the very officers who were charged with scaring the witness away were very much beforehand in getting him back.

If one were to write up half the tremendous stories afloat here during the last few days they would certainly cause a great sensation, and would take up considerable space. In regard to the Marsh-Pendleton-Bowers case alone the most remarkable statements are in circulation. The difficulty is that when carefully examined they do not seem capable of proof. The report that information had been discovered that would show that Mrs. Bowers received the $30,000 draft, which is the basis of a recent dispatch to New-York, is one of these, published on the authority of some former detective. The statement is being carefully investigated, and, so far as the examination has gone, it seems sure to be wholly disproved. It is to be doubted if any sufficient testimony exists on this point except that of Mrs. Bowers and Mr. Pendleton.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have summoned several witnesses to testify on that branch of the investigation concerning the payment to Pendleton of money in the Kentucky Central Railroad Company case, by whom they expect to prove that he did pay money indirectly to Mrs. Bowers for her influence in procuring the allowance of the claim. The committee have made no actual discoveries, but should there be any testimony impeaching his own he will be given ample opportunity for reply.

Some one without authority having written on the Arlington Hotel register the name of Caleb Marsh, the report was soon circulated that the witness Marsh had arrived there, and a number of persons, excited by curiosity, went to the hotel in the hope of seeing him. Marsh, however, is not here and may not reach Washington for several days.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BOUTWELL.

THE REPLY OF THE SENATOR TO THE REPORT THAT HE WROTE TO HENRY CLEWS FOR MONEY—HE ASKS THAT THE ALLEGED LETTER BE MADE PUBLIC WITHOUT DELAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Boutwell says in relation to the letter reported to have been written by him to Henry Clews asking the advance of $60,000 for political purposes, and promising to give private advices to be used in speculation, that he never wrote any letter to Henry Clews on that subject, nor on any subject whatever, of which there is not a copy on file in the Treasury Department. He charges anybody who professes to have such a letter to make it public without delay. It is rumored here that such a letter was written, not by Secretary Boutwell, but by a gentleman prominent in conducting the Republican canvass, who asked the advance of money, and gave assurances, that might have been supposed to be authorized, that Clews & Co. should have the opportunity of making up the amount in speculations. It seems from the amount of the smoke that has filled the air that there must be some letter regarded as important, and if the rumor is correct the sooner it is made public the better for all concerned, except the writer of it. In the absence of any proof except rumor of the existence of such letter, it would not be just, however, to give the name of the reputed author.

THE RECUSANT HALLET KILBOURN.

HIS CASE CERTIFIED TO THE COURTS—THE RIGHT OF THE COURTS TO INTERFERE WHILE CONGRESS IS IN SESSSON DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In accordance with the demand of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn, now in jail for refusing to produce his books before the committee investigating the real estate pool, his case has been certified to the courts, but no action has yet been taken toward his release. It is, moreover, extremely doubtful whether there can be any successful action taken. The right of the courts to interfére with the case so long as Congress is in session is denied by nearly all of the lawyers of the House, and, in accordance with that denial, the Sergeant at Arms will refuse to produce the body of the witness, even if the courts should demand it. The House would sustain the Sergeant at Arms, and, perhaps, direct him to refuse to obey the order of the court. They claim that the law directing such cases to be certified to the courts for trial is inoperative so long as Congress is in session, and that it was passed so that there could be punishment by the courts for contempt of the House after its power to punish had ceased by adjournment. The House, having actual possession of the body, means to keep possession. Meanwhile there seems to be ground for the statement that if this effort of Kilbourn to get out of jail is unsuccessful, he will disclose his accounts some time this week.

OTHER CASES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

THE PRESERVATION OF ARMY CLOTHING FROM MOTHS—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE SECRET SESSIONS OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have determined to investigate the Coles and Brega contract for applying their process for the preservation of army clothing against destruction by moths, and have summoned Gen. Ingalls and Donn Piatt, who is supposed to be able to enlighten the committee. For several years prior to last year Congress appropriated a large sum for this process. It is alleged that Gen. Ingalls has continued the process this year, notwithstanding an appropriation was refused by the last Congress. It is further alleged that the firm paid certain officials for their services in obtaining and having the appropriation continued.

Officers of the Navy are complaining of the secret investigation by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The committee are taking testimony with closed doors from any one who desires to be a witness, and charges are thus made against officers and others without opportunity of cross-examination. By this secret mode of procedure garbled or ex parte reports of the evidence elicited get into the newspapers, and persons are liable to be unjustly indicted before the public. The testimony of Hayes, last week, in connection with Wiard's boiler appliance, is a case in point. Hayes testified that Wiard had no patent for his appliance, and expressed doubts whether a patent had ever been issued. The facts are stated by a Navy officer to be as follows: The appliance was patented by Prof. Boynton, of Syracuse, N. Y., by whom it was assigned to H. I. Stewart, of New-York, who in time assigned it to Wiard. When Wiard went into bankruptcy the patent was assigned to Mr. Hunt, of Boston, who now owns it. The record of the patent, certified by the Patent Office, is on file in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Hayes' testimony does injustice to the Engineer Department of the Navy, making it to appear that royalty has been paid for a patent that has no existence. The department claims that the invention is one of great value, its application making steam boilers absolutely secure against explosion. The more serious charge not yet explained, however, is that Wiard was paid for his appliances before they were adopted. On this point further testimony is needed by the public. Though the committee may have taken all that is necessary, no one has yet given a reason why the investigation should not be public, and it is proved by past experience that open investigations are the most efficient, and secret investigations the most inactive and useless, except to cover up what ought to be known. The investigation at the Kittery Navy-yard is closed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS TO RESIGN—THE MISSION TO ENGLAND—REPRESENTATIVE FERNANDO WOOD SERIOUSLY ILL—THE PAYMENT OF PILOT FEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is announced that Mr. Gill, the Commissioner of Pensions, recently appointed from Wisconsin, is about to resign. He finds the work of the bureau such as to require very great and continuous labor on the part of the Commissioner, and his health is not equal to the task of making straight, and conducting with sufficient thoroughness, the business of the bureau. This seems to be unfortunate for the service, as Mr. Gill is showing that he comprehends the situation of affairs in the bureau, which no recent Commissioner has given signs of understanding, and if he were able to work ten or twelve hours a day instead of the time usually spent in Government offices, he would probably be able to put the bureau in excellent condition.

It is announced to-night that Mr. R. H. Dana will not appear in person before the Committee on Foreign Relations next Tuesday, but will send a gentleman named Russell to explain whatever the committee may desire to know. This course is certainly not likely to forward his chances of confirmation, since it would give Butler and Lawrence new pretenses to urge against him. If the committee should still persist in an adverse report on the nomination it would probably be withdrawn.

Fernando Wood has been confined to his house for several days with an abcess of the throat of a very unusual and dangerous character. Attempts were made to discover its position and lance it from the exterior, but were not successful, and Mr. Wood seemed to be sinking very rapidly. Dr. Sayers, of New-York, was telegraphed for and performed a surgical operation yesterday morning which promises to save Mr. Wood's life, but it is doubtful if he will be able to enter upon his public duties again for many months. From the description given the abscess seems to have been very low down in the neck, and to have pressed upon the windpipe and the blood vessels of the neck. It was the opinion of Dr. Sayer that unless something was done immediately his patient could not live twenty-four hours. The diagnosis showed that the abscess would not have discharged of itself for several days. By the operation performed it was entirely cut away. The stupefying effects of the pressure on the base of the brain rendered it unnecessary to employ an anæsthetic. It is said that there are but two or three similar cases in the history of surgery.

The House Committee on Commerce has decided to withdraw its report on the bill concerning the payment of pilots' fees by coast-trading vessels, and on Friday next will give a hearing to all the parties interested.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The controversy between the staff and line officers of the Navy continues. The circular letters, signed respectively by R. W. Allen and W. B. Boggs, in 1870, called for subscriptions by staff officers to procure the passage by Congress of a bill for their pay and increased rank. If all the staff officers had responded, the fund would have amounted to $15,000. Paymaster Boggs, now deceased, was the Treasurer of the committee, and Paymaster Allen is perhaps the only officer who can explain the manner in which money was disbursed. The circular of the line officers asks a small sum from each officer to enable them to defray expenses, such as printing, postage, and traveling expenses of those who may appear before the Committee on Naval Affairs for the purpose of explaining how the present law discriminates against the line, and if necessary to employ counsel to properly present their cases.

Allowing seven months for the duration of the present session of Congress, one-half of the time has already elapsed. The matter of adjournment has been canvassed, and experienced members of Congress are at a loss to see, according to present appearances, how an adjournment can take place before the 4th of July.

The latest advices to the Indian Office here, dated Fort Laramie, March 13, represented that Red Cloud's band of Sioux were quietly on their reservation, and were taking no part in the warlike demonstrations of Sitting Bull.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

THE SOIL AND ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCING THE BEST.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Commissioner of Agriculture, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, gives the following information: A soil of marine formation appears to be necessary for the growth of the stalk and fibre of the sea island or long-staple cotton, and a sea atmosphere with its warmth and equability. A sandy deposit of marine salt, but little above the sea level, permeable by the moisture beneath, and convenient for the requisite manuring by salt marsh, furnishes conditions for the highest production of sea island cotton. Edisto Island, south of Charleston, is the most prominent locality for the production of long-staple cotton. St. Simons, Ukyl, and Shidoway are also favorably known for products of high quality. The geographical limits and area in which sea island cotton matures a perfect growth include the islands off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, and a few miles inland from the coast—ten or fifteen, more or less—the line extending further inland up the river valleys, which have a marine soil and unobstructed sea breeze, and including most of the area of Florida. The area suitable for this culture in Texas is claimed to be quite large, and has of late been extending. The proportion of upland to sea island cotton produced is about two hundred to one. Probably not more than 100,000 acres are now devoted to its culture, while that occupied in upland cotton is from 100 to 120 times as much. The area could be increased immensely were the conditions favorable—a sufficient price, more systematic and labor-saving modes of culture and preparation, and more available and efficient labor—the former residents of the coast and islands having gone to the cities or retired to the uplands.

THE WESTERN SNOW-STORM.

PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE PACIFIC ROAD BLOCKADED—THE STORM IN IOWA.

OMAHA, March 19.—Passenger trains due here from the West yesterday and to-day will arrive to-night. Passengers from the West state that the snow-fall between here and California is far greater than known for many years past, and that it covers almost the entire country. In many places the road-bed is from ten to twenty feet below the top of the snow, and it has required almost superhuman efforts to keep the roads open at all. Most of this snow has fallen within the past month. Seven inches of snow fell here last night and to-day, and it is still falling, with a cold north-west wind.

SIOUX CITY, March 19.—It has been snowing here since yesterday. The mercury this afternoon fell from 50° above to 4° below zero. Telegraphic communication west of Yankton is entirely interrupted. At last accounts a heavy snow was falling in Upper Missouri and the weather was intensely cold. Hundreds of teams of Black Hills adventurers are caught between Yankton and the hills, and it is feared that great suffering will ensue, as many of them are beyond reach of fuel and feed for the stock, and unable to move in any direction on account of the deep snow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE RECENT FLOODS—LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, March 19.—The Seine continues to subside slowly.

M. Ferry, on assuming the presidency of the Moderate Left, said the Republican Party must abandon extreme claims, and only ask for what it can obtain. "The country," he said, "desires to have Republican functionaries. I am confident the Ministry will satisfy this desire. If it does the Left will be happy to support it." The Senate has by a small majority confirmed the election of the Bonapartist Senators in the Department of the Gironde, although it was shown that the Prefect persecuted the Republican candidates and threw the weight of his influence in favor of the Bonapartists.

ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY—A NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED—MOUNT VESUVIUS.

ROME, March 19.—The Ministry has resigned. The King has intrusted to Signor Depretis, of the Left, the task of forming a Cabinet.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Standard's* Rome correspondent says the Ministry was really ousted on account of the railway purchase scheme, although defeated nominally on a motion relative to the grist tax.

The special dispatch from Rome to the *Times*, in regard to the overthrow of the Minghetti Ministry, explains that the interpolation relative to the grist tax was merely a pretext to impede the discussion of the Railway Purchase bill. The Government would certainly have been defeated on that bill, but the road might have been left open for another Ministry formed from the Right. Before the vote was taken, Minister Minghetti said the Government would have the proud satisfaction of leaving the country perfectly tranquil, foreign relations amicable, and the finances well organized and in a satisfactory condition.

A telegram from Naples to the *Standard* reports that the long expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced on Friday night. The lava is flowing toward Pompeii. A large column of vapor rises from the summit, and reflects the fire beneath. Vast quantities of lava are thrown upward. The sight is magnificent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY STORM IN SCOTLAND—THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, March 19.—All the railways converging at Aberdeen have been blocked by snow for thirty-four hours. Telegraphic communication is almost totally interrupted. Sixteen trains are blockaded on the Caledonian Railway alone. One train has not been heard of since Friday.

The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived at Aden, on their return from India.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION IN NORWICH.

LONDON, March 20.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged electoral corruption in Norwich, report that corrupt practices extensively prevailed during the parliamentary elections of 1874 and 1875. They consider that the evidence given before them proves that a hopelessly corrupt and depraved election element of no inconsiderable proportions exists in Norwich.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, March 20.—The steamer Isabel, from Rochelle, for Bristol, was wrecked on Saturday night on Pendever Rocks, between St. Ives and Land's End. Six corpses have been washed ashore. The crew were thirty in number. All have undoubtedly perished, as nothing remained of the wreck Sunday evening except shattered planks.

GERMANY.

GEN. MOLTKE TO VISIT ITALY.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says Gen. Moltke will go to Italy in the Spring on account of his health.

FLIGHT OF THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN.

LONDON, March 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says Gen. Moltke is suffering from influenza. The same correspondent telegraphs that the Bishop of Paderborn has suddenly and secretly quitted Holland. It is believed that the cause of his flight is that Prussia demanded his extradition or expulsion. It is reported that he has gone to England.

HERZEGOVINA.

A TWELVE DAYS ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

LONDON, March 20.—The Vienna dispatch to the *Times* announces that Mukhtar Pasha has consented to a twelve-days' armistice so as to render a meeting between Baron Rodich and the insurgent leaders possible. The only question at issue is the provisioning of Nicsic. The Prince of Montenegro has offered to provision Nicsic during the armistice and has again declared his readiness to co-operate in bringing about a peaceful settlement.

A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Risano, Dalmatia, that he has authentic information that Mukhtar Pasha asked for the twelve days' armistice, and the insurgent chiefs have refused it.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency represents that the tension of the relations between the Porte and Servia is increasing, and everything now depends on the result of the negotiations progressing in Herzegovina.

AFRICA.

THE GORDON EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 19.—Letters from Gen. Gordon to Dec. 29, 1875, have been received. He announces that he has subdued the hostile tribe which destroyed Linant's party. After this he proceeded by land to Duffli, found that the Forta Rapids were not navigable, and made a detour on the left bank of the Victoria Nile with the object of reaching Magungo, on the Albert Nyanza, whence he intended to return down the Nile to Duffli. It is expected that he will complete the explorations in July or August, after which he will return to England.

RUSSIA.

THE TROOPS IN COREA.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Standard's* dispatch from St. Petersburg declares that the report that Russian troops had entered the territory of Corea is without foundation.

CUBA.

DISHONEST REVENUE OFFICERS TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL—THE PLANTATION BURNERS.

HAVANA, March 19.—The Captain General has issued a decree prescribing severe penalties for all frauds perpetrated against the Treasury. It declares the hiding of articles subject to taxation, the prevarication of officials and acceptance by them of bribes, will be considered treason, and the offenders are to be tried by court-martial.

The *Voz de Cuba* gives the following account of the incendiary raid in the Colon District reported in a previous dispatch: On the morning of the 16th a party of fifteen insurgents appeared in the neighborhood of Colon. After setting fire to two small farms they burned the San Jose and Santa Susana plantations. They next tried to destroy the Tignaro plantation, but were driven off by the owner, Richard Patten, an Englishman. He fired on the insurgents, wounding several, and they fled precipitately.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Capt. Paul Boyton gave a public exhibition here to-day, having previously swam over the Falls of the Ohio. Of the trip over the rapids, Boyton says it was as dangerous as any he ever attempted, he having a fearful battle with wind and water, as it was blowing a hurricane at the time. The exhibition to-day was very wonderful, and was witnessed by thousands of people in Kentucky and Indiana. Boyton leaves Louisville to-night for Europe.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER OF HON. RICHARD H. DANA TO MR. BOUTWELL REGARDING THE ACTION OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AND DECLINING TO GO BEFORE THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by Hon. Richard H. Dana to Senator Boutwell regarding the course of the Committee on Foreign Relations on his nomination to the British mission and his own determination:

BOSTON March 16, 1876.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell:

DEAR SIR: When I first heard that charges were to be made against me before the committee, my impulse was to demand a hearing, and I asked you to do so, but in my telegram of the 14th I said that if the question was upon my general fitness I had nothing to say; but I could not believe that a committee would listen to charges affecting my honor from antagonists and decide adversely to me without offering some opportunity of explanation. I was careful not to ask for a hearing, but only to express my belief that no committee would act adversely to me on an ex parte hearing. I did not then know what the committee had done, but only heard rumors that they had heard or intended to hear my antagonists. This morning I learn the facts authentically for the first time. I learn that the committee did give a secret ex parte hearing to two men known to be my enemies on personal grounds, and on that hearing alone came to an adverse decision and acted upon it. They had no intention of seeking information from me or my friends. They committed themselves to that decision, and requested the President to withdraw my nomination, with the understanding that if he did not they should report adversely. I understand that it is only upon the urgent request of persons entitled to their attention, who have set before them the unfairness of their action, that they have consented to let the matter lie over until Tuesday, that I may be heard if I wish to be. The committee has never addressed me, but only made it known to others that I may appear before them if I desire to. I understand further that the objections made before the committee partly related to party politics, but mainly, perhaps, to charges made by my antagonist in a private civil action.

I trust, my dear Mr. Boutwell, that you know me well enough to know that I shall not ask to be heard before the committee under such circumstances. I value highly the honor of the office tendered to me, and am grateful to the Government for the distinguished compliment. When I saw the surprising unanimity, and I may even say enthusiasm, with which it was received by the press and the public, altogether the most gratifying thing I ever experienced, I will say to you frankly that it removed every doubt arising out of my private circumstances, and that I determined to accept the office; but there is nothing in the gift of the Government which would induce me to go to Washington and submit a question touching my honor to a committee which has taken the course which has been taken by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. I do not wish my nomination withdrawn under the circumstances. It would not be withdrawn with my assent. If the Senate reject it under the present circumstances, I trust I shall not fail of the grace to submit with equanimity. You may make what use of this letter you think judicious. Yours very truly, RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

THE WRECK OFF BARNEGAT.

NOTHING DEFINITE KNOWN AS YET OF THE VESSEL SUNK ON FRIDAY NIGHT—WAS SHE A STEAMER OR A SAILING SHIP?—HEAVY SEAS AND THE COLD WEATHER PREVENT COAST CREWS VISITING THE WRECK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BARNEGAT INLET, N. J., March 19, 1876.

The unknown vessel which was sunk sometime Friday night on Barnegat shoals, after collision with a three-masted schooner, has not yet been reached by any of the crews of the saving stations. It is not known here whether she is a steamer, a brig, or a full-rigged ship. She lies on the shoal, where she was first seen, about three miles off the beach, and five miles to the north of Barnegat light, just opposite Life-saving Station No. 16. Her foremast is in sight and she is square-rigged, and looks like the mast of a large steamer, although the sailors do not agree on this point. A portion of the foresail is also observable through the glass, but is rapidly blowing to tatters. A stump of another mast sticks out of the water such a distance from the foremast as to indicate a large vessel. The sailors here are inclined to the opinion that the vessel is a bark or ship. The men of station No. 16 pronounce it unqualifiedly a steamer. The latter have the better opportunity of forming an opinion, being about two miles the nearest to the wreck. Ever since Saturday morning the wreck has been an object of great interest to the men in the stations, and all the crews have held themselves in readiness to go out to her just so soon as the weather will permit. Just now it would be impossible for a boat to get to the wreck. The wind is blowing almost a gale from the north-west, and the sea is very heavy. It is also so terribly cold that if a boat could be sent to the wreck it would be impossible to do any work. The Coast Wrecking Company's tug Relief arrived at the wreck at about 8 o'clock this morning, and was seen to make observations of it from all sides; but there was no attempt at boarding, and at about 10 o'clock she steamed away to the south west, passing Barnegat light, probably bound for Little Egg Harbor, where the wrecked Ontario is lying. It was impossible to hold communication with the Relief. An attempt at communication was made by the signal station officers, but there was no reply. It is probable, however, that those on board of her know little more than is known here, for the vessel's hulk is covered by water. The Relief will return, it is presumed, with the dying out of the wind. No members of the wrecked crew have come to shore on this coast, and it is not known whether all or any of the men were lost. The collision is believed to have taken place at about 9 o'clock Friday night; for at that time lights were first observed by the station's patrolman, and which were in sight the rest of the night and in the morning. The lights were supposed to belong to two vessels, one the sunken craft, and the other the three-masted schooner. The schooner bore marks of the collision, her jibboom being broken off close to her hull. She lay to in close proximity to the wreck till 7 o'clock, and then sailed northward. From the fact that she remained so long with the wreck it is believed that she was waiting to pick up the crew of the wreck, and that at least some of them must have been lost; for if the entire crew had been picked up earlier the schooner would not have remained so long after daybreak in the face of the severe gale and heavy sea. The wind is now less violent than earlier in the day, and if it shows a still greater abatement to-morrow, the crew of this station will endeavor to reach the wreck.

CHARGES AGAINST A REVENUE OFFICER.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The *Times* has a letter from Washington which contains two letters, one from ex-Gov. McClurg, and the other from ex-Gov. Fletcher, of this State, which urge the removal of Col. Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this district, on the ground that he is a corrupt man and unworthy of trust. Ex-Gov. McClurg especially speaks of Col. Meyer as a bad and unprincipled man, and refers to the charges made against him when he was a member of the Police Board of this city, and for which he [McClurg] removed him. He says: "If I were asked to name two persons in the State more corrupt and base than all others, I would unhesitatingly name Col. Meyer as one." The *Times* letter says the President would have removed Myer six weeks ago but for the intervention of Secretary Bristow, who pleaded that no action should be taken in the matter until the termination of the whisky cases then pending. These having concluded, Meyer's removal may be expected any day. The letter further states that the President will not remove Meyer on the representations of any one connected directly or remotely with the whisky frauds, nor for any act of his since he became Supervisor, but on the statements made by McClurg and Fletcher.

INSURERS AND THE ALABAMA AWARD

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY — RECOMMENDATIONS THAT INSURANCE COMPANIES BE PAID.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following is the conclusion of the report of the majority of the House Committee on the Judiciary, (made by Representative Lord) in favor of the bill reported from that committee for the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award—about ten millions five hundred thousand dollars: In the view of your committee, the most direct loss is that sustained by the persons who had vessels destroyed on the high seas by the cruisers exculpated by the tribunal of arbitration as not falling within its view of the three rules of international law established by the Treaty of Washington, and by other Confederate cruisers during the period of the rebellion. The claims of this class will not, in the opinion of your committee, exceed, under the rules and practice adopted by the Court of Alabama Claims, including interest, the sum of $1,500,000. Your committee recommends that the claims of this class be first paid from the unappropriated moneys paid under the Geneva award. The claimants who paid such war premiums were compelled to pay them because such cruisers were on the sea, and have satisfied your committee—

First—That in order to obtain credit in the purchase of foreign goods, they were required to procure such increased insurance, or, if exporting, they had to pay such increased insurance on account of the war risks.

Second—That so many American vessels sailed under neutral flags, the competition made it impossible for those which did not to add the increased insurance to the price of the merchandise or freights, and such American vessels were in fact driven from the sea.

Third—That these claimants are actual losers to the amount of the premiums paid by them, less such amount as they may have received from dividends or otherwise.

The owners of vessels had to pay such war-premiums, for they were compelled to carry freight in competition with the vessels sailing under neutral flags. It is alleged that in some instances the premium was also insured, and that some benefit was received by this class of persons by the nonpayment of the tonnage duty required from persons sailing under foreign flags. If Congress concludes that these war premiums should be paid, it can provide for the proper deductions, so that the actual loss only shall be received by the claimant. Your committee recommend that the actual losses sustained by persons who paid war premiums by reason of such cruisers being on the high seas, be next paid out of the unappropriated sum. In the opinion of your committee the amount of judgments recoverable on the claims of this class will not exceed the sum of $5,000,000, leaving still a residue of $4,000,000. While under the rule of damages before referred to the insurance companies can only recover their actual losses, and are hereby put on an equality with other claimants, yet when such actual losses, which may be distinguished as primary, are satisfied, may not Congress, if the amount paid under such treaty is sufficient, provide for losses of a secondary character?

The claims of insurance companies have entered largely into all the discussions pertaining to the Treaty of Washington, and the award and legislation thereunder, and their right to an equitable subrogation has been earnestly advocated. The determination of Congress that all actual losses should first be paid, has prevailed over all such claims, and yet they may be referred to as a further reason for the action hereinafter recommended. However just such determination to place the insurance companies on an equality with other sufferers, yet it is true that had not the cruisers in question destroyed the particular vessels insured, such companies would have had the amount they paid to the insured therefor in their treasuries. It is believed there will be a general acquiescence in the view taken by your committee, which leads it to recommend that the residue of such unappropriated sum which shall remain after paying actual losses be paid, pro rata to their claims, to the insurance companies who have insured and paid for vessels and merchandise destroyed by such cruisers on the high seas. It is submitted that this disposition of the residue is more just than the covering of it into the Treasury of the United States or returning it to Great Britain.

THE SLAVE CODE REVIVING.

INHUMAN PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CONVICTS UNDER GEORGIA LAWS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Attorney General recently communicated to Senator Clayton a letter from Mrs. L. J. Wasson, addressed to President Grant, and dated "Southern Publishing Company," book publishers, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24, 1876, in which she says, among other things: "I beg your attention to a late bill passed by the Legislature of Georgia to let out convicts to private individuals, such as railroad companies, who place overseers over them, who use them most brutally under the lash and starvation. Those men pay nothing to the State for their services. They pretend to clothe them and board them. This they do not do; and when one of them asks for food, he is stripped of his clothes and lashed till the blood trickles to his feet. Now, I beg of you to send and have this thoroughly investigated, and, in the name of humanity and Christianity, for God's sake put a stop to this inhuman cruelty and murder. It has not been long since one poor fellow was whipped until he fell exhausted. They then drenched his body with water, then had two other convicts rub his back with salt and turpentine, and next morning repeated the same treatment until he fell and died with the most agonizing groans." The Attorney General, in communicating this letter to Senator Clayton, says it effects United States prisoners. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who will investigate the subject.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning a very destructive fire broke out in the old Catholic Convent, connected with St. Vincent's Cathedral, in Scranton, Penn., and it was utterly destroyed. The burned building was a large double-story frame structure, and was occupied, until quite recently, by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who, since their removal into the new academy close by, have used it as a school-house. A sharp breeze was blowing and the destruction of the brick convent known as St. Cecelia's Academy, close by, was frequently threatened. The frame cornices caught fire several times, but were as often drenched by the firemen who worked bravely amid the biting cold, with their garments clinging around them like icicles. A fireman named Harper, pipeman for Nay Aug Hose Company, fell insensible at his post, and was carried into the convent, where he lay for three hours at the point of death. This fire was scarcely extinguished when another and more disastrous one broke out in the thickly-settled part of the city, in the stables of the St. Charles Hotel. For a time the loss of the hotel was threatened. Several houses were burned, and the inhabitants had to make a hasty exit from a whole row of tenements, barely escaping with their lives. Four horses, valued at $4,000, besides four carriages, harness, sleighs, &c., were lost in the flames. The loss by both fires will reach at least $20,000.

The Elmville Woolen Mills, at Cranston, R. I., a mile and a half from Providence, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, together with four tenements and considerable manufactured stock. The sorting and dyeing-house were saved. The property was owned by George Whitehead. The loss is estimated at $175,000 to $200,000. The mill property was insured in forty-nine companies for $172,000, of which $135,920 applies to the part destroyed.

The Town Hall in Pottsville, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building was owned by G. W. Slater, whose loss will reach $50,000; insurance, $6,000. M. R. Nichols, general store, loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000. The other parts of the building were occupied by Holt's drug store, a restaurant, and several lodge rooms, the loss on which amounts to about ten thousand dollars; uninsured.

A destructive fire broke out at Whitehall, N. Y., last evening over the the bar-room of Hall's Hotel, on St. Saunders street. It soon communicated to the main part of the building, which was totally destroyed. The loss will foot up about $30,000, covered by insurance in the London Assurance, Ætna, Queens, Lancashire, Commercial Union, Western, and others.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 20—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and the lower lakes, increasing cloudiness, followed by snow during the afternoon or evening, northerly to easterly winds, falling barometer, and slight changes in temperature.*

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

DAYTON, March 19.—The Republican Convention of Montgomery County, Ohio, on Saturday, nominated nineteen delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously recommended ex-County Clerk John F. Sinks, a one-legged soldier, and unusually capable, for Secretary of State, and unanimously indorsed Hayes for President.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING.

A SIMPLE PROGRAMME, WITH LITTLE SPEECH-MAKING—THE PART OF THE MILITARY IN THE PAGEANT NOT YET DETERMINED—PLACES SUGGESTED FOR THE CAMP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

The simplicity of republican institutions will no doubt make the opening ceremonies of the Centennial Exhibition less brilliant than those which have taken place at London, Paris, and Vienna. There will not be here, as in those cities, such brilliant uniforms, such dazzling aiguillettes, crachats, stars and garters, and jeweled orders. Still the ceremonial, though without the adventitious aid of brilliant colors and of sheeny gems in knightly collars and glittering stars, will be full of grandeur, and will have a solemn, patriotic aspect which will place them immeasurably above similar gatherings in other cities. While at other exhibitions of international character the one idea represented was the brotherhood of the world in the constant effort to advance in the paths of progress, on this occasion there will be another and a nobler thought—the equality of the world's brothers. In other lands some brothers have been more favored than others, and the honorable estate of labor has been abused. Here, in this Centennial, the Republic again proclaims her principle of equality, and her recognition that labor is to be honored for itself as much as for its results. Upon that principle of equality, and through that recognition that he who works is the peer of any man, the thirteen colonies through 100 years of endeavor, earnest and unceasing, have swelled and expanded until they have covered the broad continent from east to west with their glory. We do not know how many royal and princely gentlemen will represent the European nations who have joined us in this World's Fair, and will take part in the solemn opening. But the American guests who participate will be in themselves the best exponent of how truly America lives up to her principle. The holy truth that labor is honorable with us will be exemplified by many men out of the great list of the invited guests, that will include all the Governors and their staffs, all the Congressmen, all the Presidents of the great colleges, all the leading lawyers, such as Evarts and O'Conor and Jeremiah S. Black; all the famous engineers, such as James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and Ericsson, of New-York; all the great journalists, the leading architects, the few great painters and sculptors—in a word, all the men who stand at the head of their professions. The President and his staff and the 200 judges will be there *ex officio*. There will be few brilliant uniforms, there will be no diamond stars, no grand crosses nor cordons, but there will be a thorough and complete illustration of the dignity and lordliness of work.

The programme is in course of preparation, and will undoubtedly be very simple and devoid of much speech-making. Gen. Hawley, the President of the Centennial Commission, has this work upon his shoulders, and can be relied upon for brevity and for effectiveness. It is agreed upon that the place where the platform shall be erected must be midway between the Memorial Hall and the grand northern entrance of the Main Hall. The proceedings will be commenced with a chorale, for which a great amateur choir is in present practice, and there will be a brief prayer. There will be a cantata by an American composer, with a bass solo for a famous Philadelphian singer, and a march composed by Carl Wagner for the occasion, for which he was paid $500, will be performed by the orchestra of Theodore Thomas. Then the President of the Centennial Commission, Gen. Hawley, will address the President of the United States, Gen. Grant, in a brief speech, rehearsing the prominent facts connected with the occasion, and will engage him to formally open the buildings. The President, who, like Gen. Hawley, can be relied on for being brief and effective, will reply, and then, taking the arm of the President of the Centennial, they will descend the platform, followed by the guests, and enter the main building. They will pass half way down to the eastern end, recognizing France and the United States, which occupy that quarter, and then, retracing their steps, will traverse the nave to the western end, and emerging at that point will cross the flowers and asphalt of the intervening square and enter the Machinery Hall, where the official part of the business will terminate. The cortége will then disband itself, and each individual will be at liberty to follow his own bent and go wheresoever he chooses. The cannon and other firearms will be discharged at the moment that the President leaves the platform, and all the chimes will commence ringing. All the steam-whistles in the machinery hall will be set going, and also all other ear piercing and noise creating agencies within the compass of the Philadelphian patriot. The cards of invitation have been designed by Dreka, of Philadelphia, who rivals Tiffany, of New-York, in this particular, and are now being engraved. They are rather large, doubled sheets, similar to those used in fashionable society. At the top is a shield, shaped something like a shell, and on each side is the legend, 1776-1876. On the shield is the inscription, "The Centennial Year of the United States of America." Then below:

"The United States Centennial Commission respectfully invite you to be present at the opening of

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1876,

on the 10th of May at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

To ——

PHILADELPHIA, March —, 1876.

What part the military are to take in this quiet and yet solemn pageant has still to be determined. It is known that the majority of the Governors will be attended by their guards, but besides these there will be a considerable number of citizen troops present at the opening. There will be during the progress of the Centennial season numerous grand parades, but it cannot be expected that many of the regiments should be present at more than one of these. And as the greatest of these occasions will occur on the 4th of July, it is probable that the greatest number of militia and volunteers will be present then. Gen. Hawley has made a digest of all the correspondence upon the point. From this it appears that Alabama will send eight to ten companies from Mobile, and a regiment from Union Springs; Arkansas will send an entire regiment from Little Rock; Connecticut will send an entire brigade in August; Delaware will send a regiment from Wilmington; Georgia will send from Atlanta the Governor's Guards and the Atlanta Cadets, and from Columbus the City Light Guards, and from Savannah the Volunteer Guards and the Republican Blues, all of these being independent companies; Illinois will send from Springfield the Governor's Guards and a [illegible] ment 1,000 strong, and from Chicago 200 men of the G. A. R., 600 men of the First Regiment Illinois State Guards, and 400 men of other regiments; Kentucky will send one company of militia and one battalion of artillery, also the Louisville Grays, 200 strong; Louisiana will send three companies of artillery and a company of Centennial Guards; Maine will send two companies of infantry from Augusta; Maryland will send one regiment, the crack Fifth Baltimoreans; Massachusetts sends the Governor's staff and guards, and seventy-five to one hundred citizens, lineal descendants of minute men of '76, and about 5,000 troops; Michigan will send cadet corps for the Fourth of July; Missouri will send 200 men; New-Jersey will send 3,800 men to participate in every one of the displays, (bravo! little sister;) New-York will send from the city five regiments, including the cracks, the Seventh, and Ninth, and the Old Guard, and a company of the Centennial Legion, and from Buffalo a regiment, from Albany one, and from Utica the Veteran Zouaves, and from other places a general complement of 7,500 men; Ohio will send 4,000 men of different regiments, and the Cleveland Grays; Rhode Island will send 300 men for the Fourth of July, and 200 men for the 1st of August; Tennessee will send Governor's Guard and 1,000 men; Texas will send the Galveston Artillery, with guns, caissons, and all, excepting horses, which they will borrow from Philadelphians, (it being strictly Texan to borrow horses;) Vermont will send eight companies, and Virginia will send a company from Charlottesville, another from Lynchburg, and another from Alexandria, in all 150 men.

These, which I have culled from the digest, represent merely those which have covenanted to come. There are, one may be bold to assert, twice that number that will eventually come, but are hanging back from troubles about camp equipage and such matters. There are few State militia that are well provided with all the essentials for a marching regiment in service, and up to the present time no definite arrangements have been made in Philadelphia save assurances that all would be satisfactorily settled. This, which would naturally seem vague to a stranger far away, was more so in appearance than reality. The fact is that there existed, and still exists, a genuine *embarras de richesses*. There have been no less than four places spoken of, one at a place called Edgley, in the northern part of the city, near the Schuylkill River, another at the romantically-named part of Fairmount Park, Chamounix, the third at Overbrook, and the fourth at the Old Oak Cemetery. Gov. Hartranft proposed the first two, but no one has seconded his ideas for very obvious reasons. Neither of these places is provided with water facilities, which may be considered the first essential in every camp. Then the location at Edgley is preposterous, seeing that the military would have to march a mile and a half to reach the Girard avenue bridge, their only avenue of communication with the other side of the Schuylkill, unless a ponton bridge be thrown across. The site at Overbrook offered free by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is just at the City limits, to the westward of the Centennial, and has a station on that line. The troops would have water here, and great facilities for arriving and departing and for reaching the Park and returning to quarters. But there are no buildings, and as the major part of the visiting troops are without tents, this becomes an important consideration. But there are many incontestable advantages to this location, which was examined yesterday by Major Merrill, the officer detached from the War Department to assist Gen. Hawley in the military arrangements, and I understand that he thought very favorably of it.

But the place, however, which seems to unite the greatest number of favorable points is the Old Oak Cemetery. It appears that only part of this property was ever used for purposes of burial, the other, and far the larger portion, still remaining as grounds around the enormous mansion which Mr. Tucker, the brother of a former Secretary of War, built many years ago. It is still in excellent preservation, and contains sixty rooms, the moiety of which are exceedingly large. There are here both gas and water, and it is thought that with the tent facilities which the State can furnish, supplemented by those of other well-supplied States like Massachusetts and Connecticut, there will be ample accommodation for all that will be here at any one time. Soldiers have to be brave by reason of their uniform, and hence any little *desagremens* which may result from the appearance in the grounds, or within the spacious saloons of the old Tucker mansion, of individuals who have departed this life will be no doubt cheerfully borne. I believe that this Tucker mansion is not the house that had been abandoned by the owners in consequence of ghosts insisting upon joining the family in a friendly way in the parlors and on the piazza. Being afterward taken by an aspiring and strong-minded landlady and opened as a boarding-house, all went merrily until one evening there was a little informal carpet dance, and some one being so ill advised as to play Beethoven's waltz, an observing person noticed what he took to be four mice waltzing, but which proved to be four ghostly red heels, whereupon all the ladies fainted. I repeat that I believe this is not the house, but if it is the military have to be brave, whether they are or not, and they must stand it. Bating the possible supernatural mingling, this Tucker estate seems to be the very best offered. It connects with both branches of the Philadelphia and Reading—that which goes to the Centennial grounds, and that which takes one back to the city, or at least to Ninth and Green streets, which is not far from the region of theatres, concerts, and minstrel shows. And though very inferior, of course, to the Pennsylvania Central as regards connection with other lines and communication with other important cities, it can compass this sufficiently through the aid of other lines, and more especially the Pensylvania Central. GAR.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Emil Angelo, a partially insane Frenchman, occupying apartments on the top floor of the large tenement-house, No. 93 Green street, was arrested last night on suspicion of making preparations to set fire to his rooms. Angelo, whose rent was overdue on Saturday last, and he being unable to pay his landlord, was observed by a tenant named Kupfa ascending the stairs with five large bottles filled with kerosene. Kupfa's suspicions being aroused, he called in Officer Harvey, of the Eighth Precinct, who, on entering Angelo's apartments, attempted to arrest him. Angelo resisted, and drew a revolver on the officer, but was overpowered before he had time to discharge the weapon. He was locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station, and will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning.

THE REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA.

The California Republican State Committee has just held a meeting in San Francisco for the purpose of issuing the call for the State Convention. Of the efforts to secure a reunion of all the opponents of the Democracy the San Francisco *Alta* thus speaks: "The subject of coalition with the Independents was fully discussed and conciliatory remarks made by Messrs. Abell, Fox, Boruck, Shattuck, and Jennings. All were desirous of bringing about the best result to unite the party. No formal invitation was extended to the Independent State Central Committee, for the reason that members of that organization believed that the Independent Party had no existence at this time, and so the Secretary of the committee had some time since sent all his papers and records to the Republican head-quarters. To show their good faith the committee, by a unanimous vote, resolved that the apportionment of delegates shall be one for every one hundred and fifty of the combined vote for Phelps and Bidwell at the late election."

LITERARY FRANCE.

A JOURNALIST IN THE ACADEMY.

M. JOHN LEMOINNE AS AN "IMMORTAL"—A EULOGY ON A DEAD CRITIC—SCENES AT THE RECEPTION—M. DUFAURE'S NEW PRESS CIRCULAR—A NEWSPAPER IN DIFFICULTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 3, 1876.

There is every reason to suppose that the Republicans will gain a majority of the seats in the Assembly to be contested on Sunday, for the Conservatives have not only been unable to agree upon a common line of action, but fresh quarrels have broken out among them. When the "Conservative Union" was first mentioned the Orleanists were favorable to it apparently, but when it came to details they made demands which could not be accorded. They wanted half of the candidacies, but as three-fourths of the lists had Bonapartists at their head, this was clearly out of the question. And for the purpose of defeating the Bonapartists they have formed an alliance with the Republicans, and the latter will profit by the situation. "The Constitutional Monarchists were crushed in the first elections," says the *Rappel*, "and the Bonapartists must be crushed on the 5th of March." The men first crushed, being out of the ring themselves, are only too willing to aid the Republicans in inflicting a like punishment upon the Bonapartists. It is easy to see, therefore, why the former have so good prospects of success on Sunday. It is more than probable that their already large majority will be materially increased. Owing to the course pursued by the Orleanists many of the Bonapartists who were sure of success will be defeated. Among the number is Raoul Duval, one of the ablest men in the last Chamber, who will be beaten both at Paris and Louviers according to present appearances. The withdrawal of the Republican, Chauffour, in the Eighth Arrondissement makes the election of M. Decazes nearly certain, and in the Department of Eure M. Pretavoine has given his electors to understand that Raoul Duval is an enemy of the Marshal and of order, and that they will do a great deal better for the country if they give their votes to the Republican candidate. M. Buffet has written a letter refusing another candidacy offered him. He says that his appearance in any locality would cause the Republicans to get up another coalition against him, they being determined to keep him out of the Assembly, and his name would probably ruin the prospects of the Conservatives, who might elect a man less widely known. There is a tone of profound discouragement pervading this letter, and it is not at all unlikely that M. Buffet will refuse all offers to again enter public life.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Yesterday M. John Lemoinne was received as a member of the French Academy and became an Immortal. It was a fête day for the *Journal des Débats*. Its best writer was installed in the fauteuil vacated by Jules Janin, another of its writers; the sponsors of M. Lemoinne were M. Mignet and M. De Sacy, both writers for this journal; and M. Cuvillier-Fleury, another of its editors, delivered the address of welcome in response to the new Academician. And I may say that this was also a fête day for journalism, since our profession was openly recognized by the Academy for about the first time. It is true that a number of journalists have been admitted, but only because they were authors as well as journalists, and their connection with the newspapers was noted casually in a few euphemistic phrases if not with open excuses. Yesterday the profession of journalism was openly applauded. The Palais Mazarin was crowded long before the hour announced, and, despite the pouring rain, the ladies came out in their most brilliant costumes. The day was a dismal one in every respect. The two sentinels who stand at the door and present arms to the palm-embroidered uniform as the Immortals pass were thoroughly drenched, and a volume of steam rose from the wet clothing of those on the floor when the heat of the hall began to dry them out. The proceedings began soon after the arrival of the new Academician, who was given the floor, and began at once to read his speech.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

M. John Lemoinne, so often quoted as a writer, is a man sixty years of age, married, and has two charming daughters. He is of medium height, slender, and with a head that seems three or four sizes too large for his body. He wears side whiskers like an Englishman, and is very English in appearance, even in manner, for he has that rather stiff carriage which marks the Briton who carries his head uprightly because he has a sense of his own personal value. M. Lemoinne was educated in England, at Harrow, I believe, and has a thorough English education. "He thinks like an Englishman and writes like a Frenchman" was said of him some few years ago. He has made some translations, written a life of Beau Brummell, and published some very clever sketches of the great statesmen of England. He is still the leading writer upon the *Débats*, treating principally of foreign affairs and international subjects, and the *Times* does him the honor of referring to him by name very frequently. There was a general feeling of disappointment when M. Lemoinne began to read his manuscript, for he is a very poor reader, and only a few words here and there could be caught by the audience. He has no voice, his manner is too diffident, and throughout he seemed afraid to raise his voice. But his best phrases were warmly applauded, the Immortals sitting near him giving the signal, and his address reads admirably in print. He begins as follows:

M. LEMOINNE'S ADDRESS.

"A simple journalist, and succeeding one of the princes and masters of journalism, I ought to regard the honor you have done me as addressed to my profession rather than to the humble titles with which I present myself before you. You recognize and admit all the representative forms of intelligence. You render justice to science and to eloquence, as well as to pure letters. I said to myself that in honoring me with your suffrages you desired to give the freedom of the city to what is called the Fourth Estate. You have been kind enough to see in me one of the oldest and most faithful soldiers of the press. What greatly helps to reassure me is that in looking about me I find here confrères, protectors, and friends, many of whom have traversed this rude and laborous way, and they know that journalism is not the work of indolence. When, in speaking of printing, which is the new mode of writing, and of architecture, which was the first mode of writing, it was said, 'this will kill that,' *ceci tuera cela*, a truth was expressed, but only relatively. Printing has been a progress and a conquest, but it has not killed architecture, which remains forever as one of the immortal forms of art. Journalism has been another sort of progress and another conquest, but it has not killed and will not kill the book. You make books, and you pardon those who only make pages. Monuments and books remain as the calmest, most studied, and most perfectioned forms of thought; the journal comes to add a new expression, to take its place and not theirs. The journal's—that is daily—instantaneous speech has come to respond to the exigencies of a new civilization, the speed of which has been increased a hundred fold by the miracles of science. The press has marched onward parallel with steam and electricity. It became necessary to speak and write with the speed of the lightning express, and to photograph the history of the day. I know very well that man cannot add one cubit to his stature, but he can multiply his means of action and expression. It is possible that maturity of thought and correctness of language lose by this hasty production, but how many ideas would die but for this sudden and incessant incorporation. Milton has admirably said: 'The revolutions of ages often fail to find a rejected truth without which entire nations suffer eternally.' And who, between the alternatives of silence and of tumult, of license and of tyranny, which we have traversed ever since we came into the world—who has not felt an irresistible desire to give a cry, a spontaneous cry, like that of which it was said: *Lapides ipsi clamabunt*; who has not repeated the magnificent saying of Pascal: Silence is the greatest of persecutions: the Saints were never silent.' It is to this want that the journal responds, and it is why journalism has taken its place under the sun. More than once, when the ambition of sitting among you was suggested to me, it has been said, 'But write a book!' I have been making my book, gentlemen, every day for the past thirty years, and I thank you for having discovered it. I have been all my life what my predecessor was for all of his. I began several years after him, and, in times like ours, a dozen or so of years can be called a large space in the life of man. When the men of my age entered public life, entered common life, the modern school, fecund, disordered, luxuriant like the primeval earth, had already produced its giant trees, which cast their vast shadows upon us. When we were still at our college themes and versions, we heard, we listened to—at first with curiosity and then with transport—the echoes of the horn of Hernani and the harmonies of Lamartine which passed the college walls like enchanted genii; then, in the midst of this harmonious and tumultuous symphony we heard also the clear, piercing sonorous bugle-note of Jules Janin, who was making his way through the crowd; it was the true French note which pierced through the Germanic and Britanic invasion. He was in the full possession of his renown, therefore, when I first knew him, when I found him in that old and traditional house which, I think I may say as if I did not belong to it, and in simply speaking in memory of those who belong to it no longer, was the candle of French journalism. He (Jules Janin) was born in 1804, at Saint Etienne," &c.

THE CRITIC'S EULOGY.

From this point, which closes the introduction, M. Lemoinne goes into his eulogy of his predecessor in true academy style, making an amiable and charming portrait of the "prince of critics." Contrary to expectation he did not indulge in any political allusions, but his successor, the academician who made the address of welcome, indulged in them freely. M. Cuvillier-Fleury began life as Secretary to King Louis of Holland, brother of Bonaparte, but afterward became tutor to the Duc d'Aumale. He can never make a speech upon any subject without bringing in some praise of the sons of Louis Philippe, and when speaking over the body of Jules Janin last year managed to bring in some eulogies of the Duc d'Aumale. On the whole, despite his harmless mania, his speech was a very good one, and, as he is an excellent orator, he was listened to with pleasure. It was after 4 o'clock when the proceedings were brought to a close, and it was in the midst of another shower that we left the Palais Mazarin.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

M. Dufaure's press circular seems to be producing its effect, for a number of prosecutions are noted. M. De Maupas has obtained a very severe judgment against the *Avenir* of Aube. He was Prefect of Police the night of the *coup d'état*, and became frightened. When resistance was offered in a certain locality he telegraphed to the Duc De Morny to know what he should do. As M. De Maupas had been already instructed to disperse any crowd, and to ride over all resistance without hesitation, the Duke was disgusted at this sign of weakness and replied: "Go to bed!" But an hour later De Maupas again telegraphed: "Fighting going on at ——. What shall I do?" "Go to bed," again replied De Morny. At 1 o'clock he sent a third dispatch, saying that he could not hold out much longer, the resistance was so great, and again asked what he should do. "Go to bed, confound you; go to bed, if you do not know what else to do," replied the Duke, and under the spur of this irony M. De Maupas triumphed. Afterward M. De Morny joked him about his timidity, and excused his own brusque dispatches by saying that he feared De Maupas had the belly-ache. Very little has been heard of the Prefect of late, and every one was surprised when he came out as a candidate for the Assembly. M. Scherer, editor of *L'Avenir*, brought out a number of documents relating to the night of Dec. 2, 1851. M. De Maupas brought suit against him for making an illegal and calumnious use of public documents, falsified for the purpose of injuring him. Léon Renault, who has gone back to the Bar since he left the Prefecture of Police, was engaged to defend M. Scherer, but by common consent the trial was postponed until after the election, when it was hoped the case would be dropped. As M. de Maupas was at the head of the list he might be elected, and that would be a sufficient satisfaction. But the very next day M. Scherer published a letter from Marseilles about M. de Maupas that greatly aggravated the first offense. There could be no sort of doubt about its libelous character. He prosecuted the editor for this, and has just obtained an unusually severe judgment. M. Scherer is condenmed to two months' imprisonment, to 1,000 francs fine, to 2,000 francs damages, to the costs of court, and to the cost of publishing the judgment in full in ten different journals to be designated by M. De Maupas. This latter part will cost the editor something like six or seven thousand francs more. The court decided that he had shown bad faith by commenting unfairly, and to the prejudice of M. De Maupas, upon the previous case, still *sub judice*.

FLOODS IN PARIS.

RAPID RISE OF THE RIVER SEINE—BERCY AND PART OF THE SUBURBS TURNED INTO LAKES—LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on March 3: "While M. John Lemoinne was being received at the Academy, the river Seine, which runs at the foot of the Temple of Wisdom, was rising to a great height, and truly just now it is one of the most remarkable sights in Paris. Above and below the city the water has overflowed and rushed into every house within reach, stopping all traffic, destroying property, and in some cases taking away life. The Jardin des Plantes is submerged, and the wild beasts are rending the air with cries of terror. Many of the reptiles have been drowned before they could be rescued. In the lions' department the sudden irruption of the water was the cause of a dramatic incident. Its force was so great that it tore up two or three of the iron bars of the cage in which one of the animals was crouching. At one bound this king of the beasts sprang out of his prison, and swam about in the muddy water. But the exercise was soon too much for him, and he was on the point of being drowned, when a keeper, who was punting about in search of lost property, happened to pass the spot where the silent lion was beginning to drink deeply. Without waiting for an invitation the animal sprang into the punt and sank down exhausted, to the satisfaction of the keeper who had not bargained for such an important salvage. The wine stores of Bercy and the Orleans Railway station have been turned into a vast lake, and cabs and omnibuses are of course out of the question in this locality, the only mode of conveyance now in use being small pleasure-boats and empty casks. All the men employed by the great wine merchants are obliged to paddle about in tubs while endeavoring to prevent an immense amount of property from being lost or injured. As it is, casks coming from Bercy are ever and anon seen rushing down the stream, which is now as rapid in its course as the Rhine at Strasbourg and are generally dashed against the pillar of a bridge before they can be saved. The cellars of all the private houses in this quarter are filled with yellow water, and the inhabitants are emigrating as fast as they can.

At Alfort, the scene presented is one which once beheld cannot easily be forgotten. Imagine the most thickly-populated part of a large town, where the houses are built of brick and soft stone, suddenly assailed by a torrent of water, which rushes into the streets with lightning speed, enters the houses, and carries off in its fury all the stray things lying in its way. Imagine the terror of the population on finding its habitations split up into a number of small castles surrounded with flooded moats, and no drawbridge or boat at hand for a rescue. Slowly the river rises in its bed, and, as it rushes through the narrow streets, produces a roaring noise, the hideous monotony of which is only varied by the gurgling sound of the liquid as it penetrates into the cellars through the ventilators. Boats ply about the streets under great difficulties, on account of the numerous obstacles of all kinds which are floating around. Those who are leaving their houses invariably want to take everything away with them, and the consequence is that the loaded craft sometimes sink, and their life, as well as property, is lost. The latest news of this dreadful calamity is very bad. The Seine is steadily rising, and it is expected to go on doing so until next Monday, when it will be about two feet higher than at present. Considering the damage which has already been done, it is certain that the consequences will bring great additional misery on the suburban population of Paris. The banks of the river lie so low that a foot more of water means the inundation of many square miles of inhabited land. But it is not only in the suburbs that mischief has been done. In the south wing of the Tuileries Palace the flood has already filled the cellars, and workmen are busy removing all articles of value which are stored in the lower part of the Palace. All the sewers on the left bank are rendered worse than useless, for instead of discharging all the bad water of the capital into the river, they help to conduct the inundation into private houses, which would appear to be guaranteed against any such peril by the high stone embankment in front of them. The Bois de Boulogne has not been spared, and the race-course which lies close to the Seine, is submerged. It is an ill wind which blows nobody good, and the truth of the old dictum is shown once more by the fact that Parisian fishermen are in a state of exuberant joy. They have never seen so much fish in the river as on the present occasion. Gudgeons innumerable take the bait of their enemies with a will, and the anglers come home with full baskets of *friture*, to the great delight of their housekeepers, who begin to consider these knights of the hook as quite hard-working men."

ENGLISH TOPICS.

THE EGYPTIAN TRANSACTIONS.

FRESH RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT—M. DE LESSEPS AND THE ENGLISH AGENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL—THE COST OF THE ARMY AND NAVY—THE RIGHTS OF DISSENTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

The English Government has begun to discover that the purchase of the Suez Canal shares is by no means so simple an operation as it fancied, and that it has started on a road on which it is equally difficult to stand still or to go on. By itself the purchase of the Khédive's shares has merely committed them to a variety of awkward responsibilities without any substantial return. For instance, a Franco-Italian project has been started for the establishment of a Bank of Egypt, which is to take up as much as possible of the present floating debt out of the hands of those who now hold it. The French and Italian Governments have given their cordial support to this scheme, and it is understood that the English Government has now before it an invitation to join in this international protectorate of the new bank, and to nominate a Commissioner to sit on the board along with the French and Italian delegates. It would obviously be a very hazardous step for the English Government to involve itself in a speculative enterprise of this kind, over which it would have very little control; and, on the other hand, if it hesitates to do so and holds aloof, it may find that it has practically forfeited its influence in Egypt, which will then pass into other hands. As the *Economist* points out, the effect will be to place the Khédive in the control not only of the French Government, but of the French Government in its worst aspect, that is, when engaged in backing and aiding Bourse speculators; and in that event, the English subscription of four millions, instead of securing the road to India, will really have endangered it.

MORE TROUBLE FROM SUEZ.

Another embarrassing incident for the Ministry, in connection with the Canal, has been the sudden and insulting dismissal of Sir D. Lange from his office as English agent of the company. It seems that in 1870 Sir Daniel, then Mr., Lange, wrote some private and confidential letters to Lord Granville, pointing out the danger of leaving the Canal in French hands, and the advantage which the English Government would secure by buying it up. These letters were somehow included in the official correspondence which was recently presented to Parliament, and the instant M. De Lesseps heard of them he insisted on Sir D. Lange being summarily dismissed, as Lange, it should be said, was from the first an eager and enthusiastic supporter of the Canal, and worked energetically with M. De Lesseps in getting up the company, and was, in fact, one of the "founders," though he afterward became simply the London agent of the enterprise. There are two ways in which this incident damages Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues. In the first place, it shows the utter hollowness of M. De Lesseps' assurances that the administration of the Canal is not to be kept exclusively under French control, and consequently the risk of relying, as the English Government has done, on M. De Lesseps' professions of friendly support of, and co-operation with, England. In the next place, the fact that "private and confidential" letters to a Minister should be published without the writer's knowledge or consent is obviously a gross breach of the ordinary rules of confidence. In the House of Commons last night there was rather a hot conversation on the subject. Mr. Gladstone having expressed a hope that the publication of the letters was "an inadvertence," Mr. Disraeli exclaimed, "I beg your pardon, it was no inadvertence." Upon which Mr. Gladstone retorted that if it was not an inadvertence it could not be too widely trumpeted forth that when a person unconnected with the Foreign Office, and not under its superintendence or control in any way, wrote to the Foreign Secretary, he must expect to see his letters printed and laid before Parliament without communication with him, even though his letters were marked "private and confidential." There is to be a special discussion on the question.

THE COST OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Government has now put forth the estimates of the year, and it is found that there is a considerable increase in the scale of expenditure. On the Army, there is an increase of £600,000, with an increase of only three or four thousand men; on the Navy, of very nearly five hundred thousand pounds, though the number of seamen is reduced; and in other ways the expenses of the year for the various services are raised to £48,348,000, as against £46,837,000 last year. This general increase is, of course, very much resented by the economists, and will no doubt be made the ground of an attack which the Ministry may be able to resist, but which will be apt to diminish its popularity. Mr. Hardy, the War Minister, in introducing the Army votes, endeavored to prove that the Army was, on the whole, in a highly satisfactory condition; but the effect of this assurance was rather qualified by the admission that an increase of more than half a million was required to keep the establishment on a proper footing. He proposes to give the private soldier deferred pay at the rate of two pence a day, or £3 a year, so that at the end of his six years' service he will receive £18 in two or three payments when he reports himself; but desertion is to operate as a forfeiture of all accumulations. The pay of the Guards is to be raised one penny a day. As to non-commissioned officers generally, there will be an increase of one penny a day to Corporals, two pence to Sergeants for two years, and afterward four pence and six pence to Sergeant Majors. The pecuniary position of medical officers is also to be improved, and at the end of ten years' service they would receive £1,000, with which they can buy a practice. There can be no doubt that the more liberal treatment of the Army has become unavoidable. The Government has to compete with the open labor market, and soldiers will not sacrifice their personal freedom unless it is made worth their while. All kinds of labor are now dearer than they used to be, and if the country wants soldiers it must pay the market price for them. On the whole, this increase of expenditure will probably in the end be a gain, because it will provide a substantial and effective Army. As to the Navy, the largest item of increase is £449,992, under the head of steam machinery and ships built by contract, and the First Lord no doubt hopes by a show of activity in this way to recover public confidence. On Monday last Mr. Goschen extracted from him a defense of the Admiralty Minute on the loss of the Vanguard, which provoked very severe comments even from Mr. Hunt's own side, but only a formal resolution was passed. It is expected, however, that there will be a formal vote of censure.

THE RIGHTS OF DISSENTERS.

Last night there was a pitched battle between the Opposition and the Government on a question which people out of England will perhaps think a very small one. It is as to whether the Dissenters shall be allowed to have services of their own in the parish church-yards under the charge of the Establishment. As a matter of fact, the church-yards have gradually been shut up for sanitary reasons, and public burial-grounds are being provided in all populous places; and there can be no doubt that the grievance about which the Dissenters make such an outcry is really intended as another step toward the disestablishment of the Church of England, and has consequently roused the indignant opposition of the supporters of that institution. On the immediate question at issue, both sides are a little in the wrong, for the Churchmen take too exclusive a view of their rights to impose their service on others, while the Dissenters extend their claims to a point which would open the door for all sorts of scandal and disorders in the church-yards. If the only object in view was to devise a convenient compromise, the question would soon be settled; but each side is perfectly aware that it is a part of a larger and more serious conflict. The Government had a majority of thirty-five against the Dissenters; but they still have the problem to settle.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

Something very like a panic is springing up here with regard to the depreciation of silver. Within a few years there has been a fall of three pence in the value of the rupee, which has been very awkward, both for the Indian Government and for bankers, merchants, and annuitants having dealings with India and the East; and the alarm on the subject is now spreading to other classes. The English Government has, therefore, decided to move for a select committee of the House of Commons to consider the whole question; and it is understood that Mr. Goschen will be the Chairman. There can be no doubt that the matter is a very serious one, though the apprehensions that are just now prevalent are probably exaggerated. The course of the downward movement in the price of silver would seem to be partly an increase in the production, especially in the United States, where it has risen, according to the Mint reports, from some £20,000 in 1859 to about £7,000,000 in 1874; and partly the amount of silver which has been thrown on the market by the introduction of a gold coinage in Germany. This superabundance of silver has, of course, produced a fall in prices, and this fall has in itself, by the perturbation which it has caused, been the means of still further developing the tendency to depreciation. It appears from the statistics of the subject that during the last few years, while the demand for gold for currency purposes has been increasing, there has been some diminution in the supply, while, on the other hand, the use of silver as currency has been becoming more limited and the supply of silver greatly extended. Just at present this state of things is very inconvenient, and many persons are suffering from it. The whole trade with India and China is temporarily disorganized; merchants are afraid to ship goods, and the Indian Government is also exposed to loss, inasmuch as a large part of its revenue is derived from rents which are fixed for, as a rule, thirty years in advance. It seems to be thought, however, by competent authorities that the present disturbance will not be permanent, and that in a year or two things will right themselves. It is pointed out, for instance, that, though there may have been a slight falling off since 1852, in the production of gold, it is still ten times as much as it was before the Russian gold discoveries, and has been comparatively stable at the present level for nearly fifteen years. Moreover, in regard to the Indian trade, the *Economist* points out that the fall in silver is working its own cure, for, if imports to India are no longer profitable, exports from India have become more profitable. Silver will naturally be sent hither from India, and the value of silver in India will then rise accordingly, so that after a time everything, so far as commerce is concerned, will be much as before. In the meantime the currency doctors are busy agitating. M. Cernuschi, an eminent French economist, and Mr. Seyd, who is supposed to be an authority in this country, are both advocating a change in the standard of currency.

TWO DEATHS.

Two notable figures in London society have just passed away—Lady Augusta Stanley, Dean Stanley's wife, one of the closest friends of the Queen, an equally close friend of the poor of Westminster, and in every way an amiable and valuable woman; and Mr. Fleming, the Secretary of the Poor Law Board, who to the eye looked a strange, wizened, dwarf-like dandy, but who was, in his way, though unknown to the public, a sort of power in politics, or a confidential counselor and go-between in the higher official circles.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

The mystery of the running down of the Strathclyde, a Glasgow steamer bound for India, by the Franconia, a German steamer, in the Bay of Dover, in clear daylight, has not had much light thrown on it by the inquests which have been held. On the one hand it is alleged that the Franconia was guilty of criminal carelessness in running down upon her victim, and of something worse in deserting her when disabled and on the point of going down; while the defense which is to be adopted is that the people on the Strathclyde were some of them drunk and did not know what they were about. The case is to be tried at the next Maidstone Assizes.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

On Tuesday next the Queen is to make what in old days would have been called a "progress" through London to open an hospital at Whitechapel, which has just been enlarged, and great preparations in the way of triumphal arches, flags, festoons, and other decorations, are being made at the East End, where a royal visit is a very rare event. Her Majesty goes to Germany on the 28th inst., and will probably be present at Lady A. Stanley's funeral in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday next.

A MANIA FOR RINKS.

The rinking mania continues at its height. Several theatres in London are being turned into rinks, and there is scarcely any quarter of the town without accommodation of this kind. An experiment in providing real ice has been successful on a small scale, and an attempt is being made to extend it. At present only two people can go on the rink at once, and their range is very circumscribed. J. H. F.

COLORED MEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Painted Post *Gazette* says: "The colored people of Elmira intend to make one of the grandest demonstrations next Summer ever ever made in the State of New-York. It will comprise the military, lodges, and other civic associations in Western New-York and Northern Pennsylvania, and is to take place on the 22d of September, in honor of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Centennial of the United States, and will be under the auspices of the Twenty-ninth District Union. Prominent and influential parties of Elmira and elsewhere are perfecting the arrangements, and it promises to be an imposing and successful demonstration."

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LOTOS CLUB.

The annual election of officers and Directors of the Lotos Club occurred on Saturday evening. The polls closed after a lively contest, and, some hours later, the result of the vote was announced. The new board is as follows: President, Mr. John Brougham; First Vice President, Mr Frederick A. Schwab; Second Vice President, Mr. George H. Story; Directors—Messrs. C. E. L. Holmes, Frederick B. Noyes, Edward Moran, Henry N. Alden, John A. Foley, John W. Carroll, John Elderkin, William E. Webb, T. Henry Mason, and M. L. Marks.

SHOOTING IN SECOND AVENUE.

William Devine, seventeen years old, living at No. 514 East Fifteenth street, was shot in the right thigh last evening, at Eleventh street and Second avenue, by Michael Ryan, aged twenty, of No. 324 East Eleventh street. Ryan was arrested by an officer of the Seventeenth Precinct.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By JOSEPH HAVEN, D. D., LL.D. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1876.

Students of mental or moral philosophy are becoming every year more numerous. It is not to be expected that the time is yet near at hand when an American school of thinkers will arise which shall equal in depth and originality of conception those of England, France, and Germany. But the subject is one to which a largely increased attention is being directed, even amid the activities of American life, and that would doubtless have been still further increased, if any successful effort had been made to simplify and thereby to popularize the study. Many readers who would be likely to realize the fascination of this department of thought if they could be led up to it from first principles, are deterred by the generally abstruse and purely scientific character of most of the text books. To a certain extent this feature is unavoidable. But while no writer yet has reduced it to a minimum, the work now under notice is certainly better adapted than most others to meet the comprehension of the average reader. Its history in some measure accounts for this. Its author was not a philosopher, as that term is applied to such men as Leibnitz, Descartes, Locke, or Hamilton; but he was a teacher of philosophy. This explains, first, the fact that there is nothing original in the book, and next that, responsive to the wants of students, it shows itself as the result of an effort, and not an unsuccessful one, to simplify a difficult subject.

These qualities have in the present instance, to our thinking, a peculiar value. They deprive it, of course, of all claim to rank among the standard writings of foremost philosophers, but they impress upon it the stamp of utility, and that is of no little worth. Histories of philosophy are by no means scarce, and yet this one fills a void in American literature which has hitherto existed, much to the loss of philosophical students. We only wish that the author had been able to extend his limits. He starts with the Greek schools, and the pages he devotes to ancient philosophy are taken up with a sketch of the Grecian philosophy only. The history begins at a period about six hundred years before Christ, with the Ionian materialistic school, and Dr. Haven contends that the progress of the Ionian philosophers was great, because, beginning from nothing, they discovered the distinction between mind and matter. The importance of that discovery cannot well be exaggerated, but we cannot agree with Dr. Haven that so much credit as he bestows is necessarily due to the Ionians. From his standpoint it would be, but the Greeks derived much of their learning from Egypt, some from Crete, and some again from the East, and it is certainly as likely as not that a part of their philosophy had a similar origin. If Dr. Haven had extended his ancient history over a wider sphere, he would probably have found cause to modify his eulogium of Ionian originality, at least in regard to the extent of the discovery alluded to. In some other particulars, and notably in their foreshadowing of parts of the Platonian philosophy, the Ionians can justly claim much credit.

The Pythagorean philosophy is treated under a separate head as the Italian school, and as distinct from the Eleatics, or disciples of Xenophanes. With the Sophists Dr. Haven has little patience, though he allows that they were the first to call attention to the subjective as distinguished from the objective, which had been the principle in all previous systems, a circumstance which is certainly as worthy of eulogum as is the alleged claim of the Ionians to having started from nothing and then drawn a distinction between mind and matter.

Socrates and his immediate successors, with Plato and Aristotle, occupy very fitly the central place in Dr. Haven's division of the subject; and in the post Socratic period he refers necessarily to the Skeptics, Epicureans, and Stoics; also to the new Academy, which he passes over briefly with a notice of Arcesilaus and Carneades, and he then concludes with an outline of the Ciceronian philosophy, and that of the Jewish Alexandrians, and the Neo-Platonists. It is not our purpose to dwell upon this portion of his work further than to remark that although little more than a sketch, it contains a very excellent account of the leading features of the various systems, and one in which perspicuity is one of the most conspicuous qualities.

The history of modern philosophy occupies about an equal space in the book to that devoted to the ancients. Here Bacon holds a foremost place, but Dr. Haven has judiciously preceded his notice of the inductive system by a reference to the scholastic philosophy of the Middle Ages. This last might with advantage have been more complete, as indeed might that of the Alexandrian school, since it is in these that we see the effects of the introduction of a Christian element. In the latter it appears in the form of a simple faith, clashing with the views of the Eastern people; in the former it has undergone the modifications that were wrought through the dogmas of the early Catholic fathers; but in both it has particular interest at the present time. The scholastic philosophy was not only one of the bonds connecting the ancient and modern schools, as Dr. Haven seems to regard it, but it was a period in which the influence of the new faith became most prominent, and in which, therefore, except in sectional schools subsequently, its effects under certain circumstances are best studied. Here, too, is to be found the foreshadowing of some of the opinions more recently attached to such names as Descartes and Kant, and although it may be faint, its presence is still none the less instructive in following out the philosophy of recent times.

While, however, taking exceptions sometimes to the brevity with which Dr. Haven has dealt with portions of his subject, the same judgment as to lucidity which belongs to his sketch of ancient philosophy must be made here. Everywhere, indeed, throughout the book the author displays the art of bringing whatever he treats well within the range of comprehension of any ordinary reader, a fact than which nothing more strongly marks the loss which those seats of learning at Amherst and Chicago suffered when his services as a teacher ceased from them.

In a few words he defines the position to which he thinks Bacon should be assigned. He evidently sympathizes with the great Chancellor in his political misfortunes, and in this he is in accord with the sentiment that has resulted from minute inquiry into the nature of the charges made against him. But speaking of him as a philosopher, he says:

> "How far the Baconian or inductive method really differs from that of Aristotle himself may admit of question; that it differs *toto cœlo* from that of Aristotle, as represented by the schoolmen of the Middle Ages, there can be no question. His merit lies chiefly in having called back the human mind from the wrong direction in which it had so long been seeking knowledge, and setting it in a new path of investigation. This, rather than any brilliant discoveries made by himself in science, constitutes his great merit and achievement."

This is hardly an appreciative opinion. At any rate, Dr. Haven cannot be charged with undue partiality.

In subsequent chapters are sketched the systems of Descartes, Spinoza, Malebranche, Leibnitz, Hobbes, Locke, Berkley, Hume, Reid, Dugald Stuart, Kant, Hegel, Sir William Hamilton, Mill, Spencer, Bain, Tyndall, Huxley, and some lesser authorities. The leading doctrines of these are well defined, though some trifling inconsistencies are here and there to be observed. Prominent attention is given both to the Scotch school of philosophy and to that of Kant and his disciples, but the parallel attempted between Reid on the one hand and the distinguished Königsberger on the other is not very carefully drawn. Reid was beyond question a follower of the Baconian system, and his work consisted largely in employing that system to uproot a hitherto prevalent theory which may be likened, as compared with his philosophy, to a compound as compared with a simple microscope. In the one we see not the object itself, but a magnified image only, whereas in the other the vision is turned directly upon the object. Hume carried out the teaching of Locke, and indorsed the opinion that all our knowledge is derived from ideas, the mind perceiving not external things themselves, but only images or reflections resembling them. Reid denied this, asserting that our knowledge is not representative only, but real. Kant took rather a middle course, affirming the existence of a compound element, the concurrence of whose parts is necessary to knowledge. Reid may have intended to work out a similar hypothesis, but he did not do it; neither did he define the relations between the subjective and the objective as he might have done, and indeed as he ought to have done, if he had followed his own theories to their logical result. Reid contended against the idealism which, coming down from ancient times, led to the skepticism of Hume. He was no skeptic. Kant was an advocate of a natural religion. He did not believe in revelation. He denounced public worship as an expedient only adapted to weak-minded people. To quote Dr. Haven himself, "he was a sort of a Deist." From one point of view—and it is a very limited one—we may agree with him when he says in another place that Reid and Kant, "being of kindred spirit, were animated by a common desire and labored for a common end." But we cannot allow, when taking a more comprehensive view of the two philosophies, that the parallel is as well defined as Dr. Haven would like to make out. Indeed, sometimes the divergence is very marked, and when Dr. Haven comes to speak of the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton and the modern Scotch school, he cannot forbear an indirect admission of it.

But the last chapter is to us the least satisfactory portion of this work. We are willing to acknowledge the extreme difficulty of drawing even an outline of the present state of mental philosophy as we find it in Great Britain. And this is what in a few pages Dr. Haven has tried to do. Whether he has mistaken the views of Mill, Huxley, Tyndal, Spencer, and others, all differing more or less from each other and from previous inquirers, or whether he found it impossible to define them in the limited space at his disposal, does not appear. But he certainly has not done them justice, we do not say by the fullness of his notice, but by the accuracy of it. This, however, we need not dwell upon. It occupies less than ten pages in the volume, and we are unwilling to regard the deficiencies of so small a space as sufficient to justify any general disapproval of a book which we have perused with more than usual pleasure, and which we are glad to recognize as a valuable contribution to the literature of mental philosophy. We commend it as a work which deserves to find a constituency as a guide and text book wherever the language is used.

THE WONDERS OF ENGRAVING. By GEORGES DUPLESSIS. Illustrated with thirty-four wood engravings. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1876.

The only objectionable feature about this book is the title. Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that engraving has any wonders, this is not a history of them. Neither does the author tell us what or where they are, though these are points upon which we should like to have his opinion. The fact is, the work appears to be one of a series entitled *Marvels of Nature, Science, and Art*, and in order to accord with that the title was selected. In reality it is a brief history with a description of the various schools of engraving—the Italian, Spanish, Dutch, German, English, and French—and of the several processes employed; and as such it is well timed and useful.

The author does not dwell long in considering the origin of engraving, but he favors, and very justly, the claims of the Low Countries as against the pretensions of Germany—at the same time that, and with equal justice, he gives due credit to the Germans for the excellence of their productions in the sixteenth century, especially as represented by Albert Dürer. Although Mr. Ottley has given us a very good history of the art, we cannot but think that Mr. Duplessis might with advantage have devoted some more space to the period which preceded the discovery of printing. Readers of even light sketches, such as this book is, do sometimes want a little further enlightenment, and yet they do not always care to search out other sources of information. It is almost certain that the art was known to the Chinese before the Christian era. It is quite certain that wood engravings were made in Europe in the thirteenth century, and that the Italians practiced the art. Upon the various questions connected with these facts Mr. Duplessis has nothing to say, though he asserts, strangely enough, that in Italy the arts of engraving on wood and on metal appeared at the same time. The descriptive portion of his writing is generally better than the historical, for the latter, meagre as it is, is hardly satisfactory, even over the small extent which it embraces. It should either have been omitted or made less incomplete.

The engravings are good. They very well display the characteristics which they are intended to illustrate, and by that means they largely increase the value of the work, which, as a manual or as a superficial, but tolerably comprehensive, sketch of various styles of art work, is well adapted to the wants of the general reader.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Centennial edition. 6 volumes. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1876.

On the completion of this issue, the first volume only of which is as yet before us, the public will be indebted to the publishers for having put *Bancroft's History* before it in a form which is calculated to insure a widely-extended circle of readers. The edition which was begun in 1872 showed the irregularity of the previous demand for the work. The first volume representing the twenty-fourth and the last only the eleventh edition. The reason of this is easy of explanation, though it is not necessary to enter upon it here. But if the work now under notice be issued promptly, as we believe it is to be, the demand for it should be uniform and large. Whether or not it is to include the history of the Revolution we are not at present informed, but it will in any case prove valuable by coming within the reach of a widely-extended circle of readers. It is a work that should be regarded as standard by every educated American family, and in the present cheaper form we cannot doubt that it will be well appreciated in every such American home.

TRANSFORMED; OR, THE HISTORY OF A RIVER THIEF. Briefly told by Himself. New-York: The Author.

The writer of this is now the manager of the "Helping Hand" in Water street, where for some time past he has been engaged in a most useful work of benevolence. The profits to be derived from the sale of it are, we understand, to be devoted to the same good purpose, and for this reason, if for no other, it has a claim upon the public. But the story is simply and well told, and there are many in this City who cannot or who will not buy it to whom it might prove more than useful.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 18.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	D. of C. 3.65s..	71⅞	200	Lake Shore...b3.	64⅞
5,000	R. & S. 1st.b3.	120	1000	do	64¾
10,000	Union P. 1st..	105¼	100	do.......b3.	64¾
1,000	do	105	300	do.......s3.	64¾
3,000	U. P. L. Grant	103	200	do.......s5.	64¾
5,000	St. P. 1st, I. & M.	94	40	do	64½
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	93	400	St. Paul	43⅝
2,000	C. P. Gold bs..	108¼	300	do	43⅜
100	Pacific Mail	21¼	100	do.....s20.	43
400	do	21⅛	100	do.....s10.	43⅛
400	do.......s3.	21	700	do	43¼
200	do	21	300	do	43⅛
400	do	21⅛	200	do.......b3.	43
500	Western Un...s3.	68⅜	100	do	43
800	do	68⅜	800	do.......s3.	42⅞
400	do	68¼	200	do	43
900	do	68⅛	200	do	43⅛
100	do.....s15.	68	300	do	43¼
700	do	68⅛	200	do	43⅜
200	do	68¼	100	do	43¼
800	do.......s3.	68⅛	100	do	43⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	86½	200	do	43¼
400	Erie Railway.b3.	20⅜	300	St. Paul Pref.	81⅞
100	do.......s3.	20¼	100	do	81¾
2100	do	20¼	100	do.......b3.	81¾
900	do.......b3.	20¼	200	Ohio & Miss	21
100	Michigan Central.	65	100	do	20⅞
100	do.......c.	65	100	do	20¾
600	do	65⅛	200	do.......b3.	21
100	C., C., C. & I..s3.	58	20	Morris & Essex..	105¾
100	Union Pacific	66	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	14⅛
100	Tol. & Wab...s3.	4	200	do.......s3.	14⅛

MONDAY, March 20—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a decrease in every item, the changes being very marked in some instances. The loans decreased $6,881,700, the specie, $770,400; legal tenders, $2,021,400; deposits, $6,517,900, and circulation, $214,400. On these figures the banks would show a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,162,325, which reduces the actual reserve above lawful requirements to $12,831,275. This violent change in the figures representing the condition of the banks on Saturday last is more apparent than real, inasmuch as it does not recognize the fact that the Bank of the State of New-York made no return to the Clearing-house last week, and that, consequently, its figures are not included in any item of the statement. The amounts, therefore, are actual and not relative, and to understand the real changes in the situation, such as they would be if the disaster to the Bank of the State of New-York had not occurred, it is necessary to alter last week's Clearing-house statement in the following table to the remainder which the subtraction of last week's statement of the Bank of the State of New-York would leave. This done, the comparison would show the real decrease in the total reserve to be, not $1,162,325, but $455,625, and would be as follows:

	March 11.	March 18.	Differences.
Loans	$266,767,800	$263,866,700	Dec. $2,901,100
Specie	22,814,800	22,369,400	Dec. 445,400
Legal tenders	46,534,000	45,608,100	Dec. 925,900
Deposits	224,247,600	220,584,900	Dec. 3,662,700
Circulation	16,449,800	16,483,300	Inc.. 33,500

The following shows the actual condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 11.	March 18.	March 20, '75.
Loans	$270,748,400	$263,866,700	$283,358,100
Specie	23,139,800	22,369,400	7,268,800
Legal tenders	47,629,500	45,608,100	52,131,800
Deposits	227,102,800	220,584,900	218,419,300
Circulation	16,697,700	16,483,300	22,231,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$23,139,800	$22,369,400	Dec. $770,400
Legal tenders	47,629,500	45,608,100	Dec. 2,021,400
Total reserve	$70,769,300	$67,977,500	Dec. $2,791,800
Res've requir'd agt. deposits	56,775,700	55,146,225	
Excess of res've above legal requirements..	13,993,600	12,831,275	Dec. 1,162,325

The money market was disturbed during the week by the failure of the Bank of the State of New-York, which was taken advantage of, first, by one or two banks, and, secondly, by speculators, the former calling in their loans suddenly, and the latter bidding up rates to an artificially high point. When those influences were brought to bear upon the market rates advanced 1-32@1-16 ⅌ cent.; but for the most part call loans were abundant at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and were at times offered at even lower rates. The April settlements in the interior are approaching, and the banks will probably lose currency during the next few weeks. This currency is only required for a short period, and will soon be returned to the City banks. The discount market was quiet, and prime names were in demand at 4½@6 ⅌ cent., which have been the rates for a long time past. Choice grades continue in small supply, and the amount of new paper being written is light.

The foreign advices were not especially important. At London the fortnightly settlements were attended with many small failures, and the forced sale of stocks led to a sharp decline in prices. United States bonds and British Consols, however, were not materially affected, and at the close prices were about the same as those current in the final sales on the previous Saturday. The gain of bullion by the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday was £395,000, and since then £37,000 has gone into the bank on balance. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher, rates having been advanced from $4 86 to $4 87 for long, and from $4 90 to $4 90½ for demand bills. The movement of cotton, which has been comparatively light for some time past, is not yet sufficient to supply the market with bills, and to this fact was due the advance in sterling, the demand not being by any means active. Gold advanced from 114⅝ to 115, the highest price being attained after the failure of the Bank of the State of New-York. A decline speedily followed to 114⅜, despite the advance in exchange and the shipment of about one million dollars gold coin to Europe. The absence of a short interest in the market and the advance in money had much to do with the late decline in gold. Cash gold at one time loaned up to 7 ⅌ cent. for carrying, but afterward loaned free of interest.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation was adversely affected by the rude shock to confidence administered by the failure of the Bank of the State of New-York, and the prices of the active stocks recorded a decline ranging from 1 to 5 ⅌ cent. Subsequently, as was natural, there was a recovery from the extreme depression, but the market on the whole continued weak and feverish in tone to the close.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 20, 1875.
American Gold	115	114⅜	115⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅞	118⅝	115¼
United States 5-20s, '67, coup.	122	121⅝	119⅞
New-York Central	115⅞	115	100⅝
Rock Island	111½	109	105⅝
Pacific Mail	23⅝	18⅛	39¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45¾	42½	36
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	84⅜	79	56½
Lake Shore	65⅞	62⅜	74½
Chicago and North-western	44⅝	42⅜	45⅝
Chicago and North-west. Pref.	66⅛	63½	57⅞
Western Union*	69⅝	66¼	76
Union Pacific	67¼	62⅛	51⅜
Toledo and Wabash	4¼	3⅛	13⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	118¾	111½
New-Jersey Central	107¼	106½	110⅝
Panama	139¾	136	113½
Erie	23⅜	19	27
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	19¾	27½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	5⅛
Harlem	143½	143½	131½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18	24¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28⅞	28	32
Michigan Central	66¼	61½	74¾
Illinois Central	103	103	101½
Missouri Pacific	15	14	48¾

*Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 18.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	...	...	113½	114
Harlem	...	...	141½	143
Erie	20½	19⅝	20¼	20⅜
Lake Shore	65	64	64¾	64⅞
Wabash	4¼	4	3⅞	4
North-western	44⅝	44⅛	43	43¼
North-western Pref.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64½
Rock Island	110⅞	110¾	110½	110¾
Fort Wayne	...	...	104	105
Mil. and St. Paul	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛	43¼
Mil. and St. P. Pref.	82	81⅝	81⅝	81¾
Pittsburg	96½	96½	96½	96¾
Del., Lack. and W.	...	...	119¼	119¾
New-Jersey Central	...	...	107	107⅜
Michigan Central	65¼	64¼	64¾	65
Illinois Central	...	...	102½	103¼
Union Pacific	66¼	66	65½	...
Central Pacific	...	...	100	101
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	...	...	4½	4¾
Hannibal and St. Jo.	...	...	18¼	18½
Han. and St. Jo. Pf.	28½	28½	28	29
Ohio and Miss	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	21
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
Panama	...	...	133	138
Western Union	68⅞	67⅝	68⅛	68¼
Atlan. and Pac. Tel.	19½	19½	19¼	20
Pacific Mail	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	21¼
Quicksilver	18¼	18¼	17¾	18¼
Quicksilver Pref.	...	...	22½	24
Adams Express	...	...	109	110
Wells-Fargo Ex.	86½	86½	86	87
American Express	...	...	63½	64
United States Ex.	...	...	73	74

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 31	$4,529,760
August	30,805,475	Jan. 8	7,528,539
September	23,527,508	Jan. 15	8,889,000
October	22,264,765	Jan. 22	5,876,576
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Jan. 29	5,224,431
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 19	6,018,213
Dec. 4	8,447,676	Feb. 26	5,078,878
Dec. 11	4,901,411	March 4	6,699,654
Dec. 18	5,279,516	March 11	5,408,848
Dec. 24	2,372,533	March 18	8,314,247
Total			$217,245,811
Total same period in 1875			254,371,981
Decrease in 1875			$37,126,170

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Dec. 28	$3,739,424
August	20,866,185	Jan. 4	4,012,328
September	20,230,040	Jan. 11	5,169,396
October	22,159,396	Jan. 18	5,050,071
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 15	3,440,295
Nov. 30	4,549,352	Feb. 22	4,661,000
Dec. 7	5,160,801	Feb. 29	4,498,987
Dec. 14	6,540,980	March 7	5,226,840
Dec. 21	6,286,600	March 14	3,835,594
Total			$185,414,588
Total same period in 1875			191,733,316
Decrease in 1876			$6,318,728
Gold, March 11, 1876			114½
Gold, March 13, 1875			115⅞

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Dec. 31	$417,157
August	3,954,427	Jan. 8	678,043
September	1,245,802	Jan. 15	375,979
October	1,957,605	Jan. 22	485,901
Nov. 6	604,151	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 13	358,418	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 12	954,204
Nov. 27	706,564	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Dec. 4	351,696	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Dec. 11	320,900	March 4	1,423,446
Dec. 18	414,750	March 11	1,183,214
Dec. 24	293,785	March 18	1,140,372
Total			$30,243,832
Total same period in 1875			41,147,081
Decrease in 1876			$10,903,249

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,296
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,000	478,000
March 4	2,488,100	2,870,000
March 11	2,418,000	877,000
March 18	2,075,300	248,600
Total	$78,350,232	$40,944,141

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Lead, pigs	300
Beans, bbls	299	Oil-cake, pkgs	500
Cotton, bales	981	Pork, pkgs	1,184
Dried Fruit, pkgs	83	Beef, pkgs	413
Eggs, bbls	2,383	Lard, tcs	357
Flour, bbls	8,574	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,830
Wheat, bushels	45,200	Butter, pkgs	2,105
Corn, bushels	50,373	Cheese, pkgs	4,826
Oats, bushels	11,733	Rice, pkgs	33
Barley, bushels	500	Resin, bbls	867
Malt, bushels	4,738	Spirits Turp., bbls	193
Peas, bushels	55	Starch, pkgs	1,535
Flax, bales	131	Sumac, bags	30
Grease, pkgs	125	Spelter, pcs	700
Grass-seed, bags	986	Tea, pkgs	20
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pkgs	312
Corn-meal, bags	479	Tobacco, hhds	162
Hops, bales	203	Tobacco, pkgs	237
Hides, No.	967	Whisky, bbls	305
Hides, bdls	216	Wool, bales	67
Leather, sides	11,839		

COFFEE—Rio active, at the advance of yesterday. Sales add up 11,076 bags Rio, here, at 16½c.@17¾c., gold, of which 5,000 bags per Sunnyside, 2,400 bags per Mozart, 500 bags per Lord Baltimore, 1,005 bags per Henry, 505 bags per do., 525 bags per do., 500 bags per St. Ursula, and 642 bags per Ceres, and 6,000 bags per Neoganas taken from stock, leaving supplies here in first hands to-night 166,744 bags.... Yesterday's Coffee report (crowded out this morning, with several other items,) indicated an advance on Rio of ¼c. ⅌ ℔., or to 15¼c.@18¼c., gold, for Good Ordinary to Prime invoices, and included sales at Baltimore of 5,500 bags by the R. C. Schumacker at 17¼c.; 1,441 bags by the E. Johnson at 17c.; and 4,000 bags by the Annie Mark (a resale) at 16½c., gold....Other kinds quiet, but held with rather more confidence.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been on a restricted scale, yet prices have been quoted steady. ....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c., Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,050 bales, (of which 745 bales were on last evening,) including 545 bales to shippers, 380 bales to spinners, and 125 bales to speculators....A moderate movement has been reported for forward delivery at advanced prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,400 bales, (of which 2,700 bales were on last evening and 11,700 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; April, 13 7-32c.; May, 13 17-32c.; June, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; July, 14c.@14 1-32c.; August, 14 3-16c. ⅌ ℔., showing an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing firm. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 981 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,049 bales, against 8,229 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 5,201 bales, including 3,155 bales to Liverpool, 75 bales to Bremen, 60 bales to Hull, and 1,911 bales to Cronstadt. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,404,360 bales, (of which 1,444,937 bales were to British ports, and 959,423 bales to the Continent,) against 1,976,799 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-15	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Or.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid.	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Or.	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, at generally stronger prices—in the instance of low grades quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, on much lighter offerings—the sharp rise in Wheat serving to strengthen the views of holders. The main call has been for grades suited to the export trade, especially for the English markets. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,800 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 85@$6 15, chiefly at $5 40@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$4 10; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mostly at $5 35@$5 50; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, mainly at $5 75@$6 25 for the West Indies, and $5 15@$5 25 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 95@$5 15 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 12,700 bbls. shipping stock, in good part State, City Mill Extras, and Minnesota, on the basis of our quotations, and 530 bbls. rejected Extra State at $4 90 per bbl....Southern Flour a shade higher on sales of 1,830 bbls....Rye Flour firm, with sales of 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 for good to choice Superfine ....Corn-meal quiet at former rates; sales equal to 600 bbls., in lots, part Yellow Western, at $2 75@$2 90.

GRAIN—In view of the late and more favorable cable reports, Spring Wheat was further advanced to-day, generally 2c. ⅌ bushel on the better qualities, which were in very brisk request, mainly on export account, though in part for milling, and the market closed strong, on much lighter offering. No. 1 Spring was in particularly active demand for prompt and forward delivery, and on this description the improvement was most decided; No. 2 Spring was also freely sought after, but the restricted offerings and the much higher claims of holders tended to check transactions. Low grades of Spring were in least favor, and were relatively less buoyant than the higher grades. Winter Wheat attracted more attention, and closed stronger in price, with the main inquiry from shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 339,000 bushels, including choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, at $1 40; choice No. 1 Green Bay do., to arrive soon, (50,000 bushels, of which 40,000 bushels were for export) at $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 37, (with choice hard do., quoted at $1 40 bid, afloat;) choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (crop of 1874) in store, at $1 31½@$1 32; No. 2 do., Fall inspection, in store, at $1 30@$1 31, (the latter an extreme rate;) No. 2 do., fresh receipts, car lots, (reported) within the range of $1 28@$1 30; very good Minnesota Spring, ungraded, at $1 33, afloat; prime old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 25; mixed Milwaukee Spring at $1 18@$1 20, mainly Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 18; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 18; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 16½@$1 18, chiefly average fresh receipts at $1 16½; ungraded Spring, car lots, at $1 12@$1 20; inferior do., in store, at $1 07; No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, at $1 13@$1 15; good White Michigan, (a boat-load,) at $1 45, afloat; about prime Red Western in store, (one boat-load,) at $1 30; New-York "No Grade" Red Winter, at $1 05 for car lots, afloat, and $1 08 for a boat-load, in store....Corn has been quite freely purchased for early delivery at a further slight rise in values, closing firmly. Export demand fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,500 bushels for early delivery, at 62½c.@62⅝c., chiefly at 62½c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 61½c.@62¾c. for ungraded Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime Kansas; 61¾c.@62c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 59¾c.@60½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c.@63c. for Yellow Western, odd car lots; 61⅝c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63c. for very good Yellow Southern, afloat; 61c.@62½c. for Yellow Jersey, from dock, and delivered; 63c. for Yellow Pennsylvania, with 68c. asked for prime old Mixed Western, in store....And for forward delivery, an active demand prevailed at higher prices, closing strong....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close at 62¾c.; Mixed Western do., April option, at 63¾c.; do., May option, 64c.... Sales reported of 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, at 62⅝c.@62¾c.; 10,000 bushels do., do., April option, at 63¾c.; 15,000 bushels do., do., last half of April and first half of May, at 63½c.; and 8,000 bushels steamer Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, at 63c. ⅌ bushel....Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat as last quoted....Barley dull and unsettled; strictly prime No. 1 Canada quoted at $1 20, asked. Sales reported of 7,000 bushels very good to choice two-rowed State at 82c.@85c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in good request at a shade better prices, with sales reported of 44,000 bushels at 46½c. for New-York No. 2; 43¾c.@44c. for New-York No. 3; 46½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 44c.@48½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western and State, car lots; 47c.@52c. for ordinary to prime White State and Western, (with 52c. bid at the close for strictly prime, afloat.)....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration....Clover-seed firm, but quiet, to-day. Choice State quoted at 17c.; a lot of 25 bags reported sold at 16¾c. And of Canada, in bond, two car-loads of prime Canada at 14½c. ⅌ ℔., the latter for export....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 16,495 bbls. Flour, 300,471 bushels Wheat, 313,566 bushels Corn, 7,189 bushels Peas.

PETROLEUM—Crude in more request; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c., in bulk, and 11½c.@11⅝c., in shipping order....Refined has been more sought after quoted higher; quoted for early delivery at 14⅝c.@14¾c....Sales reported of 8,000 bbls. at 14½c.@14¾c. ....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales reported of 7,000 bbls. at 14¼c.@14⅜c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14⅜c. Sales, reported of 6,500 bbls. at 14⅛c.@14¼c.

MOLASSES—Generally dull to-day; quotations as before. A cargo of Trinidad Cuba recently sold on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—An active demand noted for Resin, mainly for export, on the basis of $1 60@$1 67½ for Strained to good Strained ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 3,500 bbls. good Stained at $1 65@$1 67½, and 1,500 bbls. E. at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch as last quoted ....Spirits Turpentine fairly active and quoted firm, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 38c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held higher, on very light offerings, checking business. Demand fair. ....Sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 for inspected....Prime Mess quoted firm, with Western at $21@$21 50, and fancy do. at $22; City do., $22 50@$2 50; Extra Prime, $18 50@$19 ⅌ bbl, but quiet....Business in Mess Pork for forward delivery has been moderate, the advanced prices asked impeding operations.... Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $23@$23 10; April, $23 15@$23 20; May, $23 30; June, $23 35@$23 40, and July at $23 50@$23 60 ⅌ bbl....Sales reported of 750 bbls., March option, at $23, and 1,000 bbls., May, $23 25@$23 30 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; Light Pigs at 11⅛c....Western Hogs at 10⅛c.@10¼c....More inquiry noted for Cut-meats, especially for Western, at full rates....Sales of 37,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13c.@13⅜c. for 14 to 10 ℔. averages; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@14c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of full previous quotations. Also, for Milwaukee delivery, 100 tcs. Pickled Short Rib at 12¼c. And for Boston delivery, April option, 500 bxs. Bellies on private terms, and 500 bxs. Backs, also on private terms, the latter quoted at 13c. asked, free on board....Bacon in good request at 13c. for City and 12¾c. for Western Long Clear, and 13⅛c.@13¼c. for Western Short Clear. Sales here 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 13c., and 50 bxs. Stretfords and Staffords at 13c.; Cumberland held at 12c....Western Steam Lard, again quoted higher, with a brisk trade reported for early delivery, largely on export account....Sales were reported of 1,850 tcs. prime Western Steam, for export, at $13 77½@$13 90, with prime closing at $13 90 asked; 650 tcs. prime, chiefly by refiners, (part to arrive,) at $13 85@$13 87½, and 264 tcs. off grades, at $13 65@$13 75.... And for forward delivery, an active business has been reported at a further rise in prices, closing strong.... Western Steam, March option, closed at $13 90; April, $13 87½; May, $14 05 asked; June, $14 17½; July, $14 27½@$14 30, and August at $14 40@$14 50.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 6,000 tcs., April option, at $13 77½@$13 87½; 7,000 tcs., May, at $13 95@$14 05; 1,500 tcs., June, at $14 15@$14 17½; and 250 tcs., July, at $14 27½....And for Western delivery, 2,750 tcs. Steam Lard, for shipment, on private terms....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been quite strong, and wanted at quoted rates; quoted at $13 75@$13 87½; sales, 250 tcs....No. 1 City quoted firm at $13, with sales of 200 tcs....Refined Lard in good request; quoted for the Continent at the close at 14c.@14⅛c., for South America at 14⅜c., and for the West Indies at 13½c....Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms; also, 200 tcs., for Havana at 13½c.... Beef steady; sales, 140 bbls. and 50 tcs....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs have been essentially as last quoted....Tallow has been more sought after, with sales reported of 107,000 ℔. good to prime at 8⅞c.@9 1-16c.; best City held at 9⅛c....Stearine has been in good demand, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close strong at 14¾c.@15c.; choice City at 15c. Sales, 25,000 ℔s. City at about 15c....The week's exports for European ports have been 1,389 pks. Pork, 2,564 tcs. Beef, 8,582 bxs. Bacon, 5,711 pks. Lard, 29,122 pks. Cheese; also, 702 pks. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but firm, to-day, on the basis of 7½c. for fair, 7¾c. for good, and 7⅞c. for prime Refining Cuba; 320 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; and 230 hhds. Martinique at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ⅌ ℔. ....Yesterday's report (crowded out, with several other items, this morning,) included sales of 360 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7 9-16c.; 96 hhds. do. at 7½c.; and 1,100 bags Centrifugal at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., and for fair to good Refining Cuba, quotations of 7½c.@7¾c. asked, holders having evinced decidedly more confidence.... Refined unaltered.

TEAS—Dull and drooping; sales 2,000 half-chests Japan, and 800 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted higher, but quiet; 50 bbls. reported sold at $1 10, closing with $1 11 reported bid.... And of Alcohol, 1,200 bbls., sold in bond, for export, at 36c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—An active demand prevailed for room for Grain, Flour, Resin, Lard, and Bacon at generally firm rates, closing in favor of ship-owners, with the Grain engagements indicating an improvement. Apart from these features, the market was comparatively tame and without notable alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ⅌ 60 ℔., closing with higher rates claimed, and little room available for early use, (one of the steamers for next week reports through freight engagements sufficient to cover nearly all its accommodation for Grain;) 230 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 2,400 pkgs. Cheese, reported mainly (in lots) at 35s. ⅌ ton; and 6,000 staves (of recent shipment) on private terms. And of through freight from the West by steam, 3,300 pkgs. Provisions (Lard and Bacon) on the basis of 70c. via Boston and Philadelphia, and 75c. via New-York, ⅌ 100 ℔. and by steam from Philadelphia (reported thence) 200 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ⅌ ℔.; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Corn at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 600 tons Provisions and Tallow within the range of 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 50 tons Leather at 60s. ⅌ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.@35s. Also a British bark, 582 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) at 43s....For London, by sail, 6,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; and equal to 150 tons Measurement Goods at 25s. Also, a British ship, 1,050 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,400 bbls. Flour, (reported, as in part, through freight,) and 700 pks. Provisions, on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 1,900 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Grain and 100 tons Oil-cake on private terms; also, a British bark, 982 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and placed on the berth....For Hull, by steam, 300 bbls. Sugar at 30s., and 100 Mowers and Reapers at 20s. measurement....For Southampton, by steam, 50 tons Oil-cake at 31s. 3d. ⅌ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour firm, unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; closed with continued upward tendency; No. 2 Spring, $1 02⅝; do., strictly fresh, $1 02¾; April, $1 03; May, $1 07⅜; No. 3 do., 88½c.@89c.; Rejected, 76c.@76½c. Corn firmer, held higher; No. 2 Mixed, regular, 43½c.; do., strictly fresh, 44¾c.@44⅞c.; 43⅞c. bid for April; 47⅜c. bid for May; Rejected, 36c. Oats—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, 33c., April; 34½c., May. Barley very firm; holders asking higher prices; sales at 59c.@61c., spot; 58½c., April and May. Pork strong and higher at $22 30@$22 35, spot; $22 36, April; $22 52½@$22 60, May. Lard strong and higher at $13 50, spot; $13 50@$13 52½, April; $13 70@$13 72½, May; $13 90, June. Bulk Meats at full prices, but no demand. Whisky, $1 04. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 10@$1 25. Corn firm and in fair demand at 48c.@49c. Oats steady and firm at 37c.@43c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 70c.@72c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard active and higher; Steam, $13 25@$13 30, cash; $13 30@$13 37½, buyer March; $13 70, seller May; Kettle, 13⅞c.@14c. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. and 13¼c.@13⅜c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 04. Butter active and higher; choice, 35c.@38c.; good to prime, 30c.@33c. Live Hogs steady and firm; common light, $7 40@$7 90; fair to good light, $8@$8 25; no other qualities offering; receipts, 492 head; shipments, 1,515 head. Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50¼ bid, cash; $1 50½ bid, March; No. 3 do., $1 33½ bid. Corn a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 41¼c.@41⅝c., cash; 41¾c., April. Oats dull; No. 2, 33c., bid. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats some inquiry for round lots, but buyers decline to pay the prices asked; up-country lots held at 8½c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; ⅛c. less bid. Bacon steady, unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Lard firmer, held higher at 13½c., up-country. Live Hogs steady, unchanged. Cattle dull, unchanged. Receipts, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye; 900 head Hogs; 240 head Cattle.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat firm for choice; inferior neglected; sales at $1 10@$1 30. Corn firm, fair demand at 45c.@46c. Oats firm, fair demand; No. 2, 37c.@41c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $12 05 and $12 30. Bacon—Shoulders, $9 70; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $13 10 and $13 37½. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky dull at $1 04. Bagging firm, unchanged.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30½; No. 2 do., $1 13½; Extra do., $1 40; Amber Michigan, $1 27¼; April, $1 29; May, $1 31¼; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28; May, $1 31; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 06½; rejected Red, 88¾c. Corn steady and firm; High Mixed held at 49⅜c., 49c. bid; May, 50⅜c.@51c.; large sales of Low Mixed at 49c. Oats firmer and held higher; No. 2, 35¼c.; Michigan, 35¼c.; Clover-seed firm and in fair demand; held at $9 60; $9 55 bid. Receipts—Flour, 130 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 18.—Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour strong; sales 700 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat firm, with a fair milling inquiry; sales 3 cars hard Milwaukee at $1 35; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee on private terms. Corn quiet and firm; sales 6 cars new, on the track, at 54c.@55c. Oats inactive. Rye neglected. Barley in light inquiry, and not plenty; no sales. Peas and Beans quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09 for city made.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12; Hard do., $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 14¼; April, $1 05; May $1 09¼; No 3 do., 91¾c. Corn scarce, entirely nominal; No. 2, 45c. Oats firmer; No. 2 New, 32½c.; May, 34¾c.@35c. Barley inactive, nominally firmer; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 88c.; March, 84½c.; No. 3 do., 52c.; Rejected do., 30c. Rye—Only a limited jobbing demand; No. 1, 69c.@69½c. Provisions quiet, nominally firmer. Hogs quiet, nominal; Live, $7 50@$8; Dressed, $9@$9 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, March 18.—Flour in moderate demand; prices unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 39; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45. Corn steady; Western Mixed, 64c.@65c. Barley quiet: No. 2 Canada offered at 97c.; No. 2 Bay, $1 06. Corn-meal lower; bolted, $26; unbolted, $25 ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$22 ⅌ ton.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Cattle unsettled, generally easier, but closing firm; receipts, 500 head; common to choice, $3@$5 45; fair to good, $4 30@$4 85; choice, $5@$5 20; shipments, 3,700 head. Hogs—receipts, 2,500 head; market strong, higher; mixed and common, $7 80@$7 90; good packing, $8@$8 25; bacon, $8 10@$8 15; shipping, $8 25@$8 50; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 50 head; no sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,640 bales; gross, 4,328 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,267 bales; to France, 7,549 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 286,960 bales.

MOBILE, March 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,602 bales; exports coastwise, 73 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 50,789 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 60.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 18.—Wool Market quiet and sales smaller than for some previous weeks, the tone of the market being dull and unsatisfactory; when responsible buyers appear, concessions are made; prices of all grades are generally settling down, and there is every indication that the market will rule lower the coming year than for many years past. The principal transactions of the week have been in Pulled and California; the stock of Pulled is pretty large, and for good Supers it is difficult to get over 40c.@43c.; low grades of Pulled are quite neglected; the sales of Pulled have been 239,000 ℔. at 25c.@35c. for low Supers up to 52c. for choice Maine, the principal transactions having been in the range of 39c.@47c. for Western and Eastern Supers. The transactions in California have been 326,000 ℔. at 20c.@32½c. for Spring, and 14c.@22½c. for Fall; holders are closing up stocks as fast as possible, as the next clip of California is near at hand. The demand for all kinds of Fleeces is quite limited; medium and Combing and Delaine Fleeces are quite as dull as fine Fleeces, although stocks of the former are quite reduced. The transactions in fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been only 74,000 ℔. for the week, and X, XX, and Medium cannot be quoted over 45c.@48c., and dull at these figures. Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been in limited demand, and the sales have been principally from 40c.@44c. for X and medium grades.

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.—There was more activity in the Printing Cloths market during the past week, and sales reached 93,000 pcs., on the basis of 3⅞c.@4c. for the best 64x64. There was a better feeling at the close, and the best goods are held firmly at 4c.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, March 18.—Sugar—Market steady, with a moderate demand, but owing to the rise in the price of gold business has been small; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 6@6¾ reals, gold, ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 7¼@8½ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 4¼@4⅜ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 5@5¼ reals; do., fair to good refining, 5¼@5½ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 6½@7⅜ reals; do., in hhds., 7@7¾ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 245,500 bxs. and 42,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 54,000 bxs. and 14,500 hhds.; exports of the week, 24,000 bxs. and 17,500 hhds., including 12,000 bxs. and 11,500 hhds. to the United States. Molasses irregular; sales at Cardenas at 3⅞@4 reals ⅌ keg; at Matanzas, 4¼@4½ reals asked. Bacon, $43 ⅌ cwt. Butter, $72@$76 ⅌ quintal for American. Flour, $28@$29 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams, $47@$49 ⅌ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $40 ⅌ quintal; do., in tins, $45@$46. Potatoes, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $27 25@$30 ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $14@$15 ⅌ arroba. Onions, $10@$11 ⅌ bbl. for American. Empty Hogsheads, $3@$3 25, gold. Shooks quiet for box at 8 reals; flat for Sugar Hogsheads at 15@17 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 20@22 reals. White Navy Beans, 18@19 reals ⅌ arroba. Corn, 10½@10¾ reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops dull; Long-shaved, $45@$50 ⅌ thousand. Tobacco firm; good qualities are scarce; recent rains have benefited growing crop in the vicinity of Gibara. Freights quiet and steady; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, 62½c.; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3@$3 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s.; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3. Exchange quiet and steady.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt White.
63—Sigist et al. vs. Ship General McClellan.
24a—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.

Nos.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug S. H. Coffin.
33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro, &c., vs. Sugar Refining Co. vs. Bark William Van Name.
60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
5—Byrnes vs. The Mayor &c.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
39—King vs. Duryea.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Haberman vs. Witters et al.
71—Lawton Gran. Mov. Co. vs. The Ocean Str. Coaling Co.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Mathews et al.
81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.
34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
251—The Tribune Ass. vs. The Sun Print. Ass.

Nos.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge es al.
368—Williamson vs. Cobb et al.
183—Boardman vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
184—Clark vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
185—Same vs. Same.
186—Drake et al. vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
187—Jermain vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
188—Loring, Trustee, &c., vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
189—Monroe vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
190—Moran et al. vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
191—Seymour, Jr., et al. vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
192—Spencer vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
193—Van Aradaley vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
194—Voisin vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
195—Whitman vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1227—Taylor vs. Gould et al.
1229—Bourgerignon versus Gould et al.
1121—Spear vs. Lawrence.
749—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2183—Antes vs. Buddensick, Adm'r.
158½—Moller vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1245—Baiz vs. Gies et al.
1249½—Ketchum vs. Heidenheimer et al.
1255—The Security B'k of N. Y. vs. The Nat. B'k of Com'wealth.

Nos.
1265—Braman et al. vs. Snider et al.
1049—Bussinger et al. vs. Gould et al.
955—Grimmond versus Ritchie.
1215—Le Vine, Adm'r, vs. Wiggins, Trustee.
2699—Schneider vs. Reimer.
601—Bowman vs. Matthews.
747½—Brown vs. Lounsbury.
2701—The Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1269—Sharkey vs. Dermott

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on No. 2352—Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term, held in Common Pleas, Part II., room. Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2539—Hartman vs. N. Y. S. & Che. C. M'f'g Co.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
633—Rothschild vs. Forty-second & Grand street R. R. Co.
1127—The Manhattan Life In. Co. vs. Devlin.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.

Nos.
673—Platt, As'e, vs. Van Name et al.
2633—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.
111—Heyman et al. vs. The Am. Pt. Sp. Co.
949—Flood vs. Murray.
1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, vs. Courtney et al.
2489—Sneoly vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1237—Kleinknecht versus Conner, Sheriff.
1241—Tripp vs. Porter et al.
2537—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
1697—Nesscher vs. The Greenbank A. Co.
325—Samuels vs. The Evening Mail Ass.
621—Averill vs. Webster et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 11 o'clock for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
9—Shedden vs. McCarthy.
Issues of Fact.
36—Knott vs. Daly et al.

Nos.
30—Kohler, Ex'x, &c., vs. Chapman et al.
34—Walker vs. Walker.
2—Gans vs. Ridgley.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
146—The Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield et al.
147—In the matter, &c., of Sarah Irwin, Ex't'x.
147½—Wallace et al. vs. B[illegible]
148—All[illegible] s. Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co.
149—Mauger vs. Welch et al.
139—Inslee, survivor, &c., vs. Hampton.
80—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
81—In the matter of the petition of J. H. Moore.
99—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

Nos.
100—The People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. Board of Fire Commiss'rs.
114—Bank of California vs. Garth et al.
84—Nolan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
72—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
131—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.
119—Smith et al. vs. Petter et al.
120—Unger et al. vs. Jacobs
129½—Nash vs. Mitchell.
94—The People ex rel. Jones vs. Campbell, Commissioner, &c.
106—Hollister vs. Opdyke.
107—McKay vs. Barnes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
2047—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Ex'x.
1011—Aberle vs. Fajen.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klaber.
990—Mech. & Trad. Nat. B'k N. Y. vs. Moore et al.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, N. Y.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.

Nos.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
716—Madan vs. Sherward, Jr.
48—Chapman vs. Meeker.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. R. Co.
992—Duffy vs. Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co.
1021—More, Assignee, vs. Durr et al.
1022—More, Ass'e, vs. Fox.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
Lydon vs. Sharkey.
Law and Fact.
10—Knapp vs. Schlesinger et al.
31—Wyman vs. Fry et al.

Nos.
4—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5—Scott et al. vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.
1686—(Inquest) Gaines, Executor, vs. Bradley.
1687—(Inquest) Same vs. Same.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.

Nos.
254—Barsdorf vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2071—Ford vs. The Mayor.
2327—Holly vs. The Mayor.
1693—Pfiffer vs. The Mayor.
955—Floel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
889—Neukirchen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
1551—Blomquist versus Squires.
3702—Sayles vs. Conner.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarthy.
6964—Treadwell vs. Tieman et al.
2132—Shipman et al. vs. Dryfoos et al.
1697—Funn vs. Sutro et al.
2706—Proctor vs. Easton et al.

Nos.
1919—The Pethyn Slate Co. vs. Allen.
2849—Hadden et al. vs. Hanlon.
3957—Pettigrew vs. Way.
3935—Van Hofen vs. Fohrman et al.
5979—Benjamin vs. Whaley et al.
3835—McGuire vs. Heyman et al.
7069—Cahill vs. Mulgueer

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4546—Chase et al. vs. Hamburg.
3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.
6395—Samuels vs. Mandle.
6901—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
7086—Langbein vs. Hyman.
6989—Wittemeyer vs. The Marion Watch Co.
6984—Leeds et al. vs. Molleson et al.
3914—Lindheim vs. Langsdorf.

Nos.
1907—The Mer. Loan & T. Co. vs. The Bank of the Metropolis.
1410—Cromien vs. Blossom et al.
3862—Postler vs. Burke.
3749—Wilkens et al. vs. Conner.
6432—Cox vs. Conner.
581—Jacobs et al. vs. Bradbrook.
1214—Bramson vs. Farley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
6801—Harte vs. Day.
6589—Dralle vs. Salomon et al.
6743—Pickert vs. Miller.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.
6849—French vs. Siegfried.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.
5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.
5896—Boehm vs. Sturge.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Auth's Pub. Ass.
6672—Fales vs. Clunan.
5070—Falconer vs. Haigh.

Nos.
4690—Martz vs. Koebler.
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hossner, impl'd.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.
6573—Freese, Jr., vs. Brown et al.
6806—Stuart et al. vs. Mimter.
7031—Ernest vs. Schluter.
7104—Coulter et al. vs. Stevens.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Conabeer, felonious assault and battery.
John Rivers, burglary.
George H. Nolte, grand larceny.
Nicholas Blier, felonious assault and battery.
John Ryan, robbery.
John E. Simpson, burglary.
William James, James Devine, burglary.
Nancy Brown, grand larceny.
Margaret Edwards, grand larceny.
James Doubleday, grand larceny.

James Smith, grand larceny.
John Wilson, burglary.
George Thompson, grand larceny.
William Witt, grand larceny.
Christian Meyer, grand larceny.
Amos Hall, forgery.
Arthur Blandy, George Krobe, false pretenses.
Henry Adler, petit larceny.
James O'Brien, petit larceny.
Adolph Wensdorf, gambling.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The holders of a majority in amount of both the six per cent. First Mortgage Bonds and of the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having given their assent to the plan of reorganization, an election for a "Committee of Purchase and Reorganization," to whom shall be committed the further carrying out of the plan, with the necessary powers for that purpose, is now in progress.

The undersigned have been designated as Tellers to receive the votes of the bondholders, and the following gentlemen have been nominated as the "Committee of Purchase and Reorganization," viz.: A. A. LOW, JOHN CASTREE, C. P. HUNTINGTON, A. S. HATCH, of New-York City, and ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR., of Richmond, Va.

All bondholders who have signified their assent to the plan of reorganization are entitled to vote in the election of the committee; and those who have not already done so may become entitled to vote by signifying their assent prior to the closing of the election.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, circulars, and ballots may be obtained of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau st.

FRANCIS A. FOGG,
WILLIAM G. LOW, } Tellers.
JAMES J. TRACY,

Address Box No. 235 Post Office, New-York City.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.—On and after THURSDAY, March 23, 1876, the undersigned will pay thirty per cent. to the creditors of the above bank, at the office of Butcher & Butler, No. 892 3d av., in the City of New-York.
Dated March 20, 1876. WM. A. BUTLER, Receiver.

NOTICE.—TO EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—Before signing so-called bondholders' agreement inform yourselves by reading circular, which can be procured by sending your address to JAMES H. WILSON, Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York City.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—AMERICAN, COMMERCE, GLOBE, HOWARD, HOPE, IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS', JEFFERSON, KNICKERBOCKER, LAFAYETTE, PHENIX, SAFEGUARD, and others by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

Drafts drawn by A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, on National Bank State of New-York, may be presented for payment to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, March 10, 1876:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,865,816 63
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	284,000 00
Due from other national banks	271,131 14
Due from State banks and bankers	2,705 97
Real estate	175,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,911 68
Premiums paid	88,375 00
Checks and other cash items	55,707 70
Exchanges for Clearing-house	429,094 22
Bills of other national banks	60,002 04
Fractional currency (including nickels)	5,024 10
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	23,384 34
Legal-tender notes	444,921 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	155,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	45,000 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	15,660 00
Total	$6,429,733 82
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Other undivided profits	146,431 69
National bank notes outstanding	900,000 00
State bank notes outstanding	7,054 00
Dividends unpaid	5,874 00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,117,427 22
Demand certificates of deposit	5,060 75
Certified checks	19,364 71
Cashier's checks outstanding	100,000 00
Due to other national banks	65,313 51
Due to State banks and bankers	63,207 94
Total	$6,429,733 82

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of March, 1876.
S. E. BUSTEED, Notary Public, New-York.

Correct.—Attest:
F. A. PALMER,
CHS. BURKHALTER, } Directors.
F. P. FURNALD,

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Mich., until the 10th day of April, 1876, for the purchase of fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars of East Saginaw (Mich.) Eight Per Cent. semi-annual Water Bonds, (or any part thereof,) said bonds running twelve years from May 1, 1876, and both interest and principal payable in New-York City.

These bonds are issued to replace short bonds issued in 1873.

No bids will be considered at less than par, and the Board expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.
JAMES G. TERRY, Secretary.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 14, 1876.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Stockholders are hereby notified to send before the 20th inst. their proxies for the election of Directors, to take place at St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 27th of March, to the Stockholders' Committee, No. 27 William st., Room No. 6, (where blank proxies may be had;) also, to pay the assessment of 25 cents per share to the Finance Committee, at R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO.'S, No. 19 William st. In the event of any adjustment of existing litigation, the committee will not consider themselves bound to defend the interest of such stockholders as do not give them their support.
MARCH 14, 1876. F. A. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Budlett, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYMENT has been stopped on two notes, for $1,350 each, made by E. A. Billings, payable to "The Trojan Marble Company," dated May 1, 1875, one payable in twelve months and the other in sixteen months, at the National Exchange Bank in Troy, N. Y. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them.
CHRISTIE & BOARDMAN.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 3d of April next. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

DRY GOODS.

FIRST SPRING OPENING

POSTPONED TO
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 22 AND 23, 1876.
FRENCH PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS
ALSO
NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
☞ The largest and richest selection ever displayed by us.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
ANDREWS PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECT WITH TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.
STRAW GOODS
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS
IN AMERICA
TO SELECT FROM.
THOUSANDS OF DOZENS
OF
SWISS CHIPS,
ENGLISH CHIPS,
FRENCH CHIPS,
Every new shape, color, and combination, at 75c. 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 up.
ALSO, PARAGON PANAMAS,
NEW MATERIAL,
FROM $2 50, $2 75, $3 to $5 EACH.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.
Scores of NEW SHAPES in FELT, CLOTH, &c., at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up.
GENTS' SPRING SILK HATS,
$2, $2 50, $3 up.
STIFF AND SOFT HATS,
50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
UNDERWEAR
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN, } AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK AT ENTIRELY NEW PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts.
SASH RIBBONS
6 and 7 inches wide at 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 45c., 50c., 55c. RICH QUALITIES.
ALL SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, EVERY COLOR. { No. 5, 9c. No. 7, 10c. No. 9, 11c. No. 12, 16c. No. 16, 20c.
SILKS.
TRIMMING AND GROS GRAIN SILKS.
Also, TWILLED, BASKET, and FROSTED SILKS, ever desirable shade.
KID GLOVES.
Over 2,000 dozen of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENT LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, Embroidered Backs,
AT 89 CENTS.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
New shades in our MONOGRAM GLOVES at $1 per pair, warranted.
☞ Acknowledged the BEST GLOVE in America for the price.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
ANDREWS PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING, CONNECTING WITH BASEMENT AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.
ANOTHER LOT OF
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
FINE EDGING, { ½ inch wide, 4 cents. 1 inch wide, 6 and 8 cents. 1½ inches wide, 10 and 12 cents.
2 inch, 2½ inch, and 3 inch, at 15c., 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c., and 28c.
☞ THESE ARE FULLY ONE-THIRD BELOW VALUE.
YAK LACES.
2 inches wide, 10 cents.
2½ inches wide, 15 cents.
3 inches wide, 20 cents.
EXTRA FINE—3 inches wide, 25 and 28 cents, worth 50 and 60 cents.
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
At 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c.
3 INCHES WIDE,
79 cents.
ABOUT ONE-THIRD FORMER QUOTATIONS.
ECRU NETS AND LACES, 25 per cent. lower than last week.
ECRU LACE TIES, 18c., 20c., 25c., 29c., 33c., 38c., 45c., 50c. each.
ONE HUNDRED
NEW STYLES IN
NEW
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROTHERS & ROCKWELL'S
MANUFACTURE.
NEW PAIRS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT RIP OR TEAR.
Examine our Ladies' French Kid and Dress Walking Boot,
CIRCULAR SEAM AND SEAMLESS,
at $3, $3 75, $4 50, $5, up.
Children's School Shoes at $1 15, $1 38, $1 75, $1 90 pair.
UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
We guarantee a PERFECT FIT on all Custom Work.
Our Department is under Experienced Management.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring season on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.
C. VAND BRILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO RECITAL by Dr. Von Bülow.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

We publish to-day an exhaustive review of the political sentiment of the various sections of the State with reference to the work of the Republican State Convention. Our correspondent has taken obvious pains to make his generalizations as accurate as they are impartial, and the practical lessons which he deduces from them may safely be commended to the attention of the party managers throughout the State. Even on the lowest ground of political expediency, there could be no worse policy pursued on Wednesday than one which would leave angry feelings to rankle in the minds of a dissatisfied and determined minority. The Republican chances of carrying the State in November were never better than at the present time, provided the party goes before the people with strong candidates, an unimpeachable platform, and a united front. It is extremely desirable that all possible concessions should be made at Syracuse to secure that harmonious action which will be so necessary an element in the campaign. It will be well to recognize the fact that the will of the majority in the convention may, three months hence, represent the opinions of the majority of the party still less adequately than it does to-day.

Sensational reports have been going round lately in regard to a letter alleged to have been written by Secretary BOUTWELL to HENRY CLEWS. This is said to have contained a request for $60,000 in aid of the campaign expenses of 1872, and a promise that if the money were forthcoming it would be repaid in the form of secret information about the policy of the Treasury Department which could be advantageously used in speculation. Mr. BOUTWELL distinctly denies having written any such letter to HENRY CLEWS, or indeed any letter of which a copy was not kept in the department. He challenges the immediate publication of the mysterious communication, if any such paper exists. The presumption seems to be that some such missive was sent by one of the less scrupulous party managers. In any case, the Democrats who are said to be in the secret of its existence cannot produce it too soon. The Republican Party is quite in the humor of "unloading" at present, and any good suggestions to facilitate that process will receive attention from whatever quarter they may come.

The Democratic Campaign Committee, of which Mr. HIESTER CLYMER is Chairman, are in a hurry to circulate their documents. The committee are determined to make political capital of the investigations in Congress, and they have determined, probably, to "shut down" on these before any more of their party leaders are damaged beyond repair. Ohio Democrats would find great comfort in circulating an interesting tract giving the story of Mr. PENDLETON'S Kentucky Central Railroad job, as reluctantly extorted from unwilling witnesses by Mr. CLYMER'S committee. And, to offset the unproved charges against Mr. HAYS, of Alabama, the confession of a broker that he divided his commissions on a cadetship with a Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania would be found improving reading. Democratic committees are invited to send their orders to Mr. CLYMER before any more of the investigators are investigated.

Complaint was very justly made by all parties that in the beginning some of the Congressional investigations conducted by the Republicans were secret. In answer to a very general demand, these inquiries were then made public. The Democrats, as if afraid of being unable to suppress such matters as might injure their own party, adhere to the private form of investigation. From time to time *ex parte* statements are allowed to get out, but rebutting testimony is kept back, and in many cases accusations are made public without allowing the accused to defend themselves. NORMAN WIARD'S contract with the Navy Department, as now explained in our Washington dispatches, is an instance in point. His boiler appliance *was* patented, although a witness testified that it was not. Of course, this does not settle WIARD'S case; but it illustrates the unfairness of the Star Chamber proceedings.

When our Post Office Department adopted the principle of selection in its dealings with the steam-ships carrying the British mails, the change was ridiculed by the English press. The result, however, has amply vindicated the course pursued. The outgoing postal service has under the arrangement attained a regularity and speed never known before. By dropping the slow vessels and confining the more important English mails to steam-ships of proved capacity, really remarkable regularity has been effected. It is now possible to calculate with something like certainty the date on which letters transmitted by the Saturday's steamers will be delivered in Liverpool or London. The efficiency of this service has brought into unfavorable contrast the tediousness that too often attends the mails coming hither from Great Britain. The delays of the last few months have been especially provoking in this respect, and serious inconvenience has in some instances been occasioned to mercantile people. The expiration of contracts enables the British Government to revise its arrangements, and after the present year we may hope to have the English mail service with this country conducted on the plan which American experience has shown to be satisfactory. Delays which now occur continually will then be rarely heard of.

An appeal in behalf of the association engaged in collecting material aid for the Woman's Centennial Exhibition is published in another column. Money is wanted to complete the pavilion in which the interesting display of the products of female skill is to be made. In addition to auxiliary organizations to secure funds for this purpose, it is highly desirable that special efforts shall be made to stimulate exhibitors to forward articles in season for the opening. An enterprise so admirable in its purposes scarcely needs an argument in its favor, and the appeal which we publish to-day ought to elicit a most liberal response.

A brief statement of the case of alleged piracy, as between Messrs. R. H. DANA, Jr., and WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, is made in another column of this paper by a competent authority. By continually harping on the charge that LAWRENCE'S copyright has been invaded by Mr. DANA, certain persons have endeavored to create the impression that Mr. DANA has "willfully, wickedly, and maliciously" appropriated some portion of another man's literary work. The truth is that the infringements are in the narrowest sense technical. That the citations complained of by LAWRENCE are identical in both books may be admitted without the slightest imputation upon the honor and fairness of Mr. DANA. And that anybody can honestly believe that Mr. DANA was obliged to borrow another's ideas is absurd to the last degree.

THE POWER OF IMPEACHMENT.

Now that the "thirst" for the punishment of MARSH, which all true Republicans were supposed to feel, has been baffled by the extraordinary conduct of the President in inducing him to come back from his refuge in Canada, we shall probably see a revival of the question, Can an officer who has resigned be impeached? Those who still wish to prove that the President is acting in bad faith will doubtless still insist that MARSH would not have been recalled if Gen. GRANT had not made sure that ex-Secretary BELKNAP is beyond the reach of impeachment, and that the acceptance of BELKNAP'S resignation has thrown this immunity over him. But this line of accusation leads nowhere. MARSH is as good a witness in a criminal trial as he is in the purely political process of impeachment. If he cannot convict BELKNAP before the Senate, and get him declared incapable of holding office under the United States, he can convict him before a jury with precisely the same result, and a term in the Penitentiary and a heavy fine in addition. Whatever dreadful thing the President is guilty of in connection with the ex-Secretary, it is obviously not his purpose to protect him from trial. The witness is at hand, and his impeachment is the next thing in order. Has the Senate the necessary jurisdiction to try the case?

In our opinion the argument already produced in these columns from a high authority on Constitutional law, is strengthened by considering the purpose for which the power of impeachment was given by the National Constitution. The process was not intended in any sense to be punitive, but simply protective. It was meant to place in proper hands the power to remove unworthy officials from their places, and to prevent them from obtaining those or others. Impeachment was a precaution for the preservation of the purity and efficiency of the Government, and it was intended to leave all questions of penalty for offenses against the laws to the courts. It was especially felt by the framers of the Constitution that the Congress was not a fit body with which to deposit any authority to inflict criminal punishment. It was desired to keep Congress as free as possible from all temptation to use its powers to persecute political opponents, and therefore the right to impose the usual penalties was withheld. But it was also intended to give ample power to protect the Government from contamination and injury caused by the retention or reappointment under it of officials guilty of impeachable offenses. Therefore the Senate was authorized, not only to remove, but to disqualify from holding office, those whom it found guilty of certain classes of acts.

Much is made of the coupling of the two penalties of removal and disqualification. It is argued that, as in the case of fine and imprisonment, one cannot be imposed without the other, and that in BELKNAP'S case, since removal is impossible, disqualification is also impossible, and, there being no power to inflict sentence, there is none to try. This argument is curiously weak, and may fairly be suspected of being disingenuous. It turns on a supposed similarity between the language and intent of the Constitution with relation to the penalties for impeachable offenses and those of an ordinary statute affixing penalties to crimes which it defines. Nothing could be more strained than the assumption that there is any similarity at all. The usual form of the statute is that a person committing certain acts shall be held guilty of a specified crime, and on conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. This is a definition of a crime and a mandatory declaration of the penalties which the courts shall inflict. It is a positive direction of the law to its agents, and leaves no discretion with the latter. But the Constitution, (article 1, section 3, clause 7,) simply says, "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States." This is very different from the statute. In one sense, it is exactly the opposite of the statute. The latter is a distinct direction to affix punishment up to a certain limit; the former is a direction not to inflict punishment beyond a certain limit. If the statute should say that a person found guilty of a defined offense shall not be punished beyond the infliction of fine and imprisonment, it would be like the Constitution, and then no one would pretend that the courts would be required to pass sentence for both or neither. The question of jurisdiction in this case is one with which the Senate is quite competent to deal. We do not see any necessity of deciding it beforehand, or for regarding it as other than a legal question still, to some extent, open. Certainly the pretense that there is only one side to it, that the ex-Secretary cannot be impeached, and that the President is to blame for that fact, is a gratuitous and impertinent assumption.

A QUESTION OF "SPOILS."

Under the present system Indian Agents are appointed by the President, on the recommendation of religious bodies. Theoretically, at least, these various organizations present their candidates to the President and he appoints them, having due regard to a proper distribution of the places among all of the religious denominations who desire to be represented in the general work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. Practically, the names of the different candidates or applicants are submitted to the President by Senators and Representatives after they have consulted with the persons recommending them. This method of procedure is about all there is in the so-called "peace policy" as pursued toward the Indians. It is taken for granted that the appointees, though not strictly missionaries, will adopt a pacific policy in their dealings with the Indians, and that they will not call upon the military until they have exhausted more gentle measures in any case of difference with their wards.

This is simple enough. There does not appear to be any good reason why there should be a conflict of jurisdiction, so far as the appointments are concerned, as long as the religious bodies are themselves satisfied. But there is a claim on the part of Western Senators and Representatives that these appointments are peculiarly their own, because the agents are to serve on the Western frontier. We do not understand that the Delegates from the Territories make this demand, although the agencies, as a rule, are more largely confined to the Territories than to the Western States. Nebraska, perhaps, has a larger number of the Indian agencies within its borders than any other State, but the bulk of these posts are scattered over the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, New-Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Arizona. When Colorado comes in as a State this list will be reduced in number, but it is not likely that New-Mexico will soon add two to the knot of Western Senators who demand that the nomination of Indian Agents shall be considered as a special local privilege.

It is now complained that Senators and Congressmen from the Eastern and Middle States have an undue share of patronage. Because, it is argued, the head-quarters of religious associations are mostly in these States, it does not follow that the appointment of Indian Agents should be controlled by Senators and Representatives from that section of the Republic. The Atlantic seaboard and the great lakes, it is urged, have their Custom-houses, some of which maintain a great many officials, and these are appointed on the recommendation of men who represent such localities in Congress. Why should not the posts among the Indian tribes on the Western frontier be filled by men from the West, recommended by Western Congressmen? If these agents are to be Christian men, have we not just as good Methodists, Presbyterians, or Episcopalians in Kansas or Minnesota as they have in New-York or Massachusetts? It is not a fair division of the spoils which gives a large part of the Indian appointments, in addition to those of the Customs service, to the Atlantic and Middle States.

The complaint is probably made thoughtlessly, but it is a fair illustration of the way in which the average Congressman looks at such subjects. To him an appointment to a place of trust, if it has any honor or profit in it, is only a perquisite of his own office. Nominations falling in his district, Senatorial or Representative, are described as being "in his gift," and this contemptible little dispute about the right to nominate Indian Agents is merely a squabble over perquisites. We do not suppose that either of the disputants considers for a moment the good of the service or the welfare of the Indians. It is a mere vulgar question of spoils, and the real purpose for which the offices were created is the very last thing thought of. This is most discouraging to those who hope to see the civil service lifted out of the region of party or personal considerations. Just now, when the demoralization of official life has been so painfully illustrated in all parties, one might expect that public men would recognize and try to avoid one of the worst evils of our present system. Instead of that, we find Senators and Representatives taking up the question of Executive appointments in the same old sordid and selfish spirit with which they have all along considered it. Whatever may be said as to the policy of taking Indian Agents from the East or from the West, it is depressing to find that the whole matter is treated purely as a division of spoils. All just-minded citizens, anxious for the purity and elevation of the civil service, must protest against such a base use of the responsibilities of office. It is a lamentable commentary on the condition of public affairs that Senators and Representatives are more intent on securing patronage for themselves than they are on promoting the best interests of the service. They may delude themselves with the notion that their appointments will be the best that can be made. But still they cannot help regarding these appointments as so much merchandise, of which they may dispose to the highest bidder.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Those who think that the effects of the panic of 1873 are entirely exhausted and that there is no need of any special change in our financial system to meet the present condition of things would do well to study the records of business failures for the past year and to compare them with the failures of previous years. According to DUN & Co.'s statistics, which are generally accepted as the most authoritative, there were in 1875 7,740 failures, involving liabilities to the amount of $201,060,353. This is a greater number of failures than have occurred in any one year; it is far greater than any year between 1857 and 1872 inclusive, with the single exception of 1861, and it is considerably greater than the numbers for the last two years. The amount of liabilities is also very large. It exceeds that of the liabilities of 1874 by twenty-three per cent., and is only fourteen per cent. less than in 1873, the panic year. The average liabilities are, however, smaller, being $26,000 in round numbers, which is a little less than in 1874, and considerably less than in 1873, when the average was $44,000. These facts show that the pressure of the times has extended among the smaller dealers and firms, and there is no indication that it may not go much further.

Now, if we compare the figures for the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875 with previous periods of similar length, commencing with a year of panic, we shall see some interesting differences. In 1867 there were 2,780 failures, with liabilities of nearly one hundred millions, ($96,666,000,) or an average of $37,000, (round numbers.) The next year there were 2,608 failures, amounting to $63,604,000, or an average of $24,000. In 1869 2,799 failures were for liabilities of $75,054,000, an average of $27,000. The disturbances of 1866 were comparatively slight, but they show the same tendency to prolong and extend themselves among smaller dealers.

The distress of 1861 was a signal but peculiar one. It was due, of course, to the sudden destruction of the assets represented by Southern indebtedness. It caused the largest number of failures known up to that time in this country, viz., 6,993, with liabilities of $207,210,000, and an average to each bankrupt of $29,000. It was not followed, however, by any general distress in the North.

In 1857, the greatest panic then known caused 4,932 failures, with liabilities for $292,000,000, and an average of $59,000. The next three years the average number of failures was 3,954, the average total was $80,000,000, and the average of each failure was $20,000. It will be seen that the amount of liabilities in 1857 was nearly thirty per cent. greater than in 1873, and the number of failures was about the same; but the consequences were entirely different. The number of failures in the two years following 1857 was but 8,138, the liabilities about $160,000,000. But in the two years following 1873 the number of failures was 13,570 and the liabilities $356,000,000. It is evident that the causes of the panic of 1873 were more deep-seated, that the effects are more lasting, and that the power of recuperation in the country is far less efficient.

The most striking difference in the situation now and that in 1857 is that we have a large amount of irredeemable paper money afloat, subject to the discretion (or indiscretion) of the Government, which complicates and hinders all business transactions, and which, after helping to produce the almost universal over-trading that led to the crash of 1873, now retards the revival of trade and industry. The same cause also made the process of liquidation extend over a greater length of time, and helped to keep up the rate of failures in succeeding years. In 1857 it was possible at once to reduce all assets to their actual value in gold, so that those who had been deceived before were deceived no longer, and every one, knowing exactly where he stood and what he was really worth, could go on again with confidence. But since 1873 there has been little but groping. Prices have yielded slowly their excessive increase. Business men have nursed the delusion that their assets might yet advance in value. No one could tell whether the Government might not interfere and repeat on a larger scale the "special providence" which inflated the currency twenty-six millions immediately after the panic. Everything is perverted, confused, uncertain. There is no indisputable standard of value, and instead of every one squaring his accounts by a tangible measure, as in 1857, every one has been putting the evil day afar off in hopes that what is a dollar to-day will be nominally more than a dollar in a few months. Of course, even this slow process must come to an end after a while. The most stubborn and desperate illusion will at length be dissipated. But we shall not get to solid ground and commence to go forward again until we have removed the one great element of confusion, the forced Government loan that we call money. When business men can settle their accounts in real dollars they will know where they are, and be ready to make calculations for the future; but they *cannot* do so before.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Some weeks ago we published a carefully-prepared statement of the condition of trade and of the labor market in this City. To-day we present a supplementary statement of the cost of living, as compared with the prices ruling three years ago. The facts have been carefully collated, and an endeavor has been made to present them with entire accuracy. The conclusions drawn from them may be depended on as being as nearly correct as the complex nature of the subject will permit. It is obviously not an easy thing to correctly estimate the average reduction in the cost of living for a whole city. To do this requires for a basis of calculation a complete exhibit of the comparative cost of all the articles comprised under the three principal heads of food, clothing, and shelter, and when the reduction in the cost of these has been averaged, the average portion which each of the three items takes from an income must be estimated, and a balance struck, after allowing for contingencies, for the whole. This method has been followed in the preparation of the article to which we refer; and it is the only one by which even approximate accuracy can be reached.

Remembering how heavy has been the reduction in the wages of most classes of artisans and laborers, averaging for all about twenty to twenty-five per cent., it will be seen that the cost of living is far from keeping pace with the reduced capacity for earning. The average reduction of price in the various articles of food which find their way to the tables of the working man has been about five per cent., and as the estimate for the cost of food is about half the total expenditure of the head of the family, it follows that the saving on this item is two and a half per cent. In clothing, speaking again for the working classes, the reduction has been about fifteen per cent. both for men and women; but there has been only a slight decline in the prices for the better kinds of clothing, and still less in those of the fashionable and highest priced varieties. The cost of clothing for the family of the working man is supposed to be from one-fifth to one-fourth of his expenditures, which would make the saving about three per cent. on the year. The third item—shelter—includes the house and its furnishings. The reduction in the cost of both may be estimated at between ten and twelve per cent., equal to three per cent. saving on the average annual cost. The sum of these reductions approximates eight and a half per cent., as compared with the cost of the same things three years ago. If this estimate be correct, it will be seen that the working classes of this City must feel the pressure of hard times with some severity, and it is a gratifying fact that under these circumstances there has been so little demand made by them this Winter on the charity of the community.

The last report of the Banking Superintendent showed how heavily the hard times had pressed upon the poorer classes of depositors in the savings banks. The total deposits in these showed a large increase over the previous year, but this was owing to the larger amounts put into the banks by comparatively well-to-do people, whose faith in other securities had been shaken. The withdrawals were very heavy among the poorer classes, and the savings of previous prosperous years were required to meet the deficiencies of the present. It is well that the practice of providing something for a rainy day prevailed to the extent it evidently has; for without this, and the providentially mild Winter, there would have been an amount of distress in New-York such as has been rarely witnessed. As it is, we have had no public soup kitchens to establish; and though the various charitable societies have given out freely, we have seen little evidence that the demands upon them have been much heavier than is usual in any Winter, or when there has been no cry of hard times.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

There is nothing more grievous to a scientific person than the spectacle of wasted force. If he happens to see an imaginative cat chasing her tail with tireless energy, he instantly calculates with a lead pencil on his wristbands that the force thus fruitlessly exerted would, if properly directed, catch, say, twenty rats, with perhaps a small surplus of mice, and having made this calculation, goes on his way sighing over the vast aggregate of energy which is daily wasted. The sea has long been a source of great unhappiness to the properly regulated scientific mind. The force exerted by the waves is enormous, and, in fact, incalculable, except by a scientific person who can afford to buy slates by the ton, or who happens to live in a slate-covered house, with a roof flat enough for arithmetical purposes. That this force should be wasted in the aimless upsetting of awkward surf-bathers, and perverted to the destruction of stranded vessels, causes the keenest anguish to a philosopher who has privately demonstrated that it is sufficiently powerful to raise a weight of one hundred million tons to the height of one inch, and thus put an end to misery and suffering over the whole earth.

It is therefore a matter of no small consequence that a scientific Englishman has just invented a method of applying the power of the waves to the propulsion of vessels. Of course, his plan does not consist in permitting a succession of large waves to strike a vessel on the stern and thus drive her forward. The new invention is no such simple and ridiculous affair. It consists of a new marine engine full of wheels and watch-springs and patent hemmers and tuckers, and other abstruse and imposing machinery. Every time the ship rolls or pitches the motion sets the engine at work, and the latter drives a screw propeller, which in turn drives the ship. The inventor recently exhibited a model of this engine at a meeting of scientific persons, and every one was delighted with it. As the exhibition was given in a London public hall, the waves of the sea were unavoidably absent. Still this was not a matter of much moment, since the inventor kindly consented to act the part of a tempestuous sea, and rolled and pitched about the hall precisely as if he were the German Ocean in a gale of wind, or the heavy ground-swell of the Atlantic.

The success which attended this exhibition has satisfied the inventor that his new engine is to speedily supersede the steam-engine, and that the hitherto untamed energy of the ocean waves is henceforth to be utilized. The ship of the future is to have neither sails nor furnaces, but just in proportion as the sea becomes rough her speed will increase. What such a vessel could do in case of a dead calm does not appear. Probably, however, the crew would be made to run violently from one side of the deck to the other, and thus furnish sufficient motion to start the engine.

While only an envious and essentially vicious skeptic could feel otherwise than grateful for so wonderful and beneficent an invention, it is perhaps proper to call the attention of the inventor to another force closely resembling in its nature that which he has already so ably utilized. It is true that a cradle of the average size, containing the usual amount of baby, does not rock as violently as a vessel tossed by a heavy sea, but it unquestionably rocks, and its motion ought to be converted into a force sufficient to perform a great deal of useful domestic labor. What is needed is a small but powerful engine, to be placed in the bottom of the cradle, and driven by the gentle oscillations of that ship of the nursery. It is certainly within the power of the truly scientific mind to employ such an engine in many ways in which rude human labor is now exclusively employed. Machinery capable of constantly presenting the flowing bottle to the lip of hungry infancy would be an inestimable blessing to nurses whose health is injured and whose dresses are spoiled by serving up midnight suppers to inconsiderate and riotous infants. If machinery can do such delicate work as that of boring the eyes of needles, it can surely be made to search for the perpetual and pervading pin that is the destroyer of infantile joys; and a very slight modification of the machine which stamps our national nickels could perform in the most thorough manner the corporal punishment which babies so frequently merit by their intemperate and untimely tendency to colic. If the inventor of the new wave engine will only turn his attention to the cradle, and convert the force now wasted in rocking unappreciative infants into a motive power driving a compound feeding, pin-searching, and spanking engine, he will add vastly to his reputation, and eclipse the united fame of WATTS, FULTON, and ERICSSON.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

A POLITICAL SURVEY.

REASONS WHY THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES SHOULD DECLINE PREMATURE PLEDGES—SENATOR CONKLING'S FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS—DOUBTS AS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION AND CAUTIONS ABOUT THE ABUSE OF POWER BY THE MAJORITY—FRANK AND FEARLESS CRITICISM BY A TRAINED POLITICAL OBSERVER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

I have for some time been gathering, through correspondence and personal interview, the sense of the Republicans of the interior of the State as to the proper course to be pursued by the Republican State Convention, which meets in this city on Wednesday next. I have sought this information with a view to giving an intelligent prediction of the action of this convention with reference to Presidential candidates and enunciation of party principles. If I have failed in that, it is because of an unfortunate combination of circumstances and a still more unfortunate collision of sentiment, of which I will speak with some detail.

THE REAL REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

There can be no doubt as to the real wishes of the party with reference to the Syracuse Convention, but there is great doubt if those wishes will have any adequate expression, if, indeed, they are not entirely misrepresented there. The great mass of the interior Republicans, led by the intelligence, the independence, and the moral force of the party, believe that the Syracuse Convention should take no action which will in any way hamper the delegation it sends to Cincinnati. They are not different from Republicans in other parts of the country in that sensitiveness which has been so long growing, and has increased so rapidly since the Belknap exposure and its kindred scandals compelled the belief that the party can only succeed in this Presidential canvass by a total change of tone, which involves to some degree change of leaders. They are anxious that New-York State shall take the lead, as it is entitled to lead, in lifting the party to a higher plane than it has lately dwelt upon, and in inaugurating a campaign in which complete and radical reform will not be a secondary watchword. The resolutions of the Union League Club have produced an unmistakable impression up and down the State. If they had come earlier, their influence would have been decisive. The rural Republican sentiment has wanted some such nucleus about which to crystallize. Lacking anything of the kind, it is to-day—on the very eve of the convention—without organization and without political impetus.

THE CONVENTION TOO EARLY.

For this reason the best Republicans regard it as a most unfortunate mistake that the Syracuse Convention was called so early. Only two or three conventions out of the thirty-seven precede that of New-York. We are thus compelled to set an example for the whole Republican utterance; and we are in no condition to make the example one that will be to our credit and the advantage of the party at large. The politicians who arranged the early date undoubtedly had this fact in view, and have made the most of it in the primaries and district conventions. The Union League resolutions would suit the interior Republicans as a State platform, and the merchants and business men of the Metropolis would not be displeased with such a declaration. If the convention had been a month later they would have been its platform. In order to understand why they will not be the platform next Wednesday it is necessary to state some facts with both bluntness and detail. I shall use a number of names, but in no case without having sufficient reason to believe that I do not misrepresent, and in no case with unfriendly feeling toward, any one.

PLEDGED OR UNPLEDGED.

The question at Syracuse upon which all others will turn is that of a pledged or unpledged delegation to Cincinnati. Senator Conkling's friends have been active for many weeks to secure a convention that can be controlled in his interest and that will formally present him to the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and as New-York's first and only choice. The movement has had a regular plan and organization. It has been from the first in the hands of the men who enjoy the Federal patronage in this State. It has used the entire Federal service as a basis of organization and operation. It originated in Utica, the home of the Senator, and the methods employed there have been generally enforced throughout the State. The Utica Conkling Club was organized about two months ago by C. M. Dennison, United States Commissioner, and C. H. Hopkins, Postmaster. It perfected an organization in every ward of the city, and at the Republican caucuses, on Thursday last, it presented a candidate for delegate to the District Convention in each ward. No counter organization has been attempted in Utica, and that is the case in nearly all parts of the State, and will generally lead to a result like that in Utica. The Utica caucuses were slimly attended, but the United States letter-carriers and other officials were on hand in force, and very naturally all the Conkling delegates were elected. The Utica Conkling Club has thus served its purpose. Similar clubs have been formed in nearly every township in Oneida County for a similar purpose. At the several district conventions held this week four delegations were sent to the State Convention, composed of picked men, and pledged to act in the interests of Mr. Conkling. It would be absurd to assume that these delegations represent the united sentiment of Oneida County.

OPINION IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

In many of these central counties there is more or less of the neighborly comity which exists in Oneida. It has been potential in preventing hostile organization. It has not always been strong enough, however, to carry the Oneida County tactics into effect. An effort was made to organize a Conkling Club in Watertown, Jefferson County. It failed, and a canvass of a party organization already existing there showed the prevailing sentiment to be for Blaine and Bristow. Both the Republican papers in Watertown, the *Times* and the *Post*, favor sending an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati. This feeling was illustrated at the district conventions to-day. The delegates to Syracuse are distinctly instructed to favor an unpledged delegation. In Herkimer County efforts to organize Conkling Clubs failed in every village, in spite of correspondence and solicitation. Such prominent Republicans as Hon. Warner Miller, ex-Senator McGowen, Hon. S. S. Morgan, and Hon. Myron H. McKee, do not believe in the expediency of committing the delegation. The delegation from this county is composed of gentlemen who entertain these views. The delegation from Fulton and Hamilton Counties is instructed to vote against all efforts to secure a pledged delegation. In Lewis County the same sentiment exists to a greater degree. Ex-Assemblyman A. V. Smiley, who edits the only Republican paper in the county, advocates an unpledged delegation. Ex-Congressman Clinton L. Merriam takes the same ground, and sustains it by constant and earnest effort. The delegation from Lewis County will sustain these views in the convention.

THE FEELING IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

In St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, which are the Republican strongholds, and which turn out very large majorities, the feeling among the Republicans runs very high. All the district conventions send delegates to the State Convention instructed to vote against any pledging. Among these delegates are such well-known citizens as ex-Senator Dickinson, Senator D. A. Moore, H. R. James, Hon. Harlow Godard, and Assemblyman A. B. Hepburn. I have talked with some of these gentlemen, and know that they not only feel keenly as to the duty of New-York State, but propose to speak out their feelings bluntly in the Syracuse Convention. The fact that they represent Hon. William A. Wheeler's district, and have his interests in charge, makes their action an important consideration. While they do not look for the nomination of Mr. Wheeler at Cincinnati, they can still see that favorable circumstances might arise to make that result possible. They will therefore insist, as a matter of common equity and decency, that the New-York delegation shall not be so tied up by pledges or by prejudices that it cannot throw its vote for Mr. Wheeler at a propitious moment. They have no objection to a resolution complimentary to Senator Conkling, but they will demand that the delegation be left free to vote, at the proper time, for the man who shall then appear to be the best choice for the Republican Party.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSION.

The press is perhaps as good an indication as any as to the sentiment in other parts of the State. In Buffalo and in Binghamton, and there only, outside of Utica, Conkling Clubs have been formed. The entire Republican press of Buffalo advocates Mr. Conkling, in season and out of season. It is significant, however, that Senator Rogers, the able representative of the Erie District at Albany, insists that the party can only hope for success by nominating a man who has proved himself to be in earnest about reform. That man he believes to be Bristow. The Binghamton delegation are instructed for Conkling, in spite of the fact that both the *Republican* and *Times* of that city have pointed out the advantages of sending an uninstructed delegation. The Elmira *Advertiser* has urged a Conkling delegation, but such prominent citizens of that section as ex-Congressman H. Boardman Smith are equally earnest the other way. In Ithaca, although it is the home of A. B. Cornell, the sentiment is strongly for a delegation not anti-Conkling necessarily, but free to pick the best man. The Ithaca *Journal* has pointed out the wisdom of this course. Senator Selkreg favors it. Hon. Andrew D. White, the President of Cornell University, advocates it warmly. This is a suggestive fact, when taken in connection with the part Mr. White played in the Syracuse Convention of 1871. The scholarly and pure-minded President feels keenly that if the Republican Party is to continue to retain the co-operation of the intelligent morality of the country, it must no longer accord even a *quasi* approval to acts and tendencies which the Administration and its close defenders have sought to make part and parcel of the Republican policy.

THE INDIVIDUAL EXPRESSION.

In the extreme western part of the State the Jamestown *Journal* has spoken for an unpledged delegation. This is the only course calculated to win back to the party the large element in that neighborhood which has been loose in its attachment or openly hostile since 1872. There is a large element of like character in the neighborhood of Batavia. The Clyde *Times* and the Lyons *Republican* have spoken for this course in their neighborhood. In Auburn, the *Advertiser* has not only been outspoken, but the leading Republicans openly accord with it. Among these it is only necessary to mention Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, the Mayor and ex-Congressman, and Senator William B. Woodin. Neither of these gentlemen cherish the slightest personal hostility to Senator Conkling. They are like others I have named in that respect. But they feel that the time has come for a new departure. Syracuse was never a city in which Mr. Conkling's friends abounded. The feeling of Republicans here is, therefore, not specially governed by the neighborly consideration. Both of the Syracuse Republican dailies have repeatedly dwelt upon the expediency and the advantage of an unpledged delegation. Every representative of Syracuse in the present Legislature is so minded. Ex-Senator Wood, like his old Utica colleague, Hon. S. S. Lowery, sees that the harmony and success of the party can best be promoted by the liberal policy which forgets individuals in seeking the good of all.

Before leaving this point I will enumerate the other Republican newspapers which have declared for an unpledged delegation. At their head is *Harper's Weekly*, whose brilliant editor will sit in the convention in spite of the efforts made to defeat his election; the Albany *Express*, Ogdensburg *Journal*, Troy *Whig*, Johnstown *Journal*, Whitehall *Chronicle*, Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, Chemung *Telegraph*, Brooklyn *Union*, Cazenovia *Republican*, and many others of the weekly press. There are some able journals of the other way of thinking, though not so many. Among them are the Troy *Times*, whose responsible editor, now abroad, favors the nomination of Washburne; the Oswego *Times*, which is owned by the Custom-house at that place; the *Saratogian*, whose editor is the Postmaster, and the Lockport *Journal*. A solitary and obscure evening newspaper is the only advocate of that policy in the Metropolis.

THE FEELING AMONG THE LEGISLATORS.

The best evidence that these statements do not misrepresent the better Republican sentiment of the interior is found in the opinions of the legislators at Albany, who are pretty apt to respond to what they believe to be the prevailing sentiment of their districts. I have talked to a great many members of both Houses recently. With many, it must be admitted, there is a surprising indifference to the whole matter. With nearly all there is reluctance to interfere in the matter. For they are all politicians to a degree, and the politicians look to the future pretty carefully. The bearings of this question upon the future seem somewhat uncertain just now. But with this inertia, there is still much blunt opinion among Senators and members. Only two or three of the Senators actively advocate the policy of handing the delegation over to Conkling. I have already mentioned as of the opposite way of thinking Senators McCarthy, Moore, Selkreg, Woodin, and Rogers. To these names may be added Senators Robertson, Prince, Sayre, Wagner, and Wellman, and doubtless others, with whose opinions I am not sufficiently conversant to justify the use of their names. Many of these Senators will be in Syracuse. None of them will go there with any hostile feeling toward Senator Conkling, but simply with a desire to save the party from a blunder which may react fatally in next Fall's canvass. It is the universal opinion among the Republicans at Albany that the State can be carried next Fall by a handsome majority, and that it can be just as easily lost by a narrow policy that will drive from the party a support it can easily obtain, and without which it cannot succeed.

In the Assembly there is by no means such a general expression of opinion. But Republican members like Sloan, Gilbert, Forster of Westchester, Carroll Smith, Hepburn, Ingalls, Fish, and O'Neill do not hesitate to express themselves in favor of a policy at Syracuse of which the whole party can approve. It should be added that from the City of Albany itself a delegation known to be acquiescent to any suggestion of Mr. Conkling's friends has been sent to Syracuse.

THE MORAL STRENGTH OF THE PARTY.

This is as complete a summary of the interior sentiment as I am able to give. It is certainly an indefinite sentiment, because it has no organization anywhere, and is checked and repressed in almost every locality by organization that is both drilled and determined. But it is evident that the better sentiment of the interior is with ex-Govs. Dix and Morgan, George William Curtis, Jackson S. Schultz, the leading State Senators, and the Union League Club of the Metropolis. The elements arrayed against a packed delegation are not the active managing politicians or the Federal office-holders, but they constitute the moral strength of the party, as well as its intellectual strength. The question has been discussed in admirable temper, and without personal references, where it has been discussed at all. The desire prevails to choose the best candidate, and to take the course which shall secure the most strength to the party.

THE OBJECTIONS TO PLEDGING THE DELEGATION.

It may not be amiss to state some of the reasons why the eminent gentlemen named above believe that it would be impolitic to pledge the New-York delegation to Mr. Conkling. The chief one undoubtedly is the fact that Mr. Conkling is so thoroughly identified with the present Administration. There has not been an act or a tendency of the Administration that has not found a quick and unhesitating defender in the Republican Senator from New-York. More than any other man in the country, he represents and embodies its spirit and its methods. His nomination would be an indorsement of both its spirit and its methods, no matter what the platform might say. His election would insure a continuation of both. For this reason they believe that his nomination would be precarious to the success of the party, for it would fail to draw together the elements which do not fully approve of everything peculiar to the present Administration. That Mr. Conkling is the most prominent Republican in the State, they do not dispute. That he is a brilliant and able man, they gladly concede. But they believe that some Republican not so prominent in his way would be just now a better representative of the party sentiment at large. Many of his speeches would be revived to plague the party in the event of his nomination. In this connection, his long defense of the action of the United States troops in interfering with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature is mentioned. Very many Republicans thoroughly disapproved of that act, and of the speech which justified it.

Second—They believe Mr. Conkling a vulnerable candidate on personal grounds. He, himself, well stated this weakness in the speech he delivered on the sale of arms to the French, when he alluded to the fact that no Senatorial aspirant for the Presidency had ever reached that station, because of the enemies he made and the positions on a myriad questions he was compelled to take. Mr. Conkling's active partisanship has made him more political enmities and enemies than belong to any other man in the United States. While his name remains free from the stain of any corruption, it is associated with many transactions which would not figure advantageously in a political canvass.

Third—They believe that such action would utterly destroy the moral influence and power of the New-York delegation in the National Convention. They believe this because Mr. Conkling is nowhere recognized outside of this State as a possible nominee at Cincinnati. He has developed no strength in either the West, the East, or the South. He is less liable than ever to develop any outside strength since the fall of Belknap, and the consequent anxiety of Republicans everywhere to secure a candidate not even remotely connected with the régime of which Belknap was a part. If New-York goes to Cincinnati with a candidate who is unthought of elsewhere, the action of that convention will be achieved without the aid of New-York. A negative position is not the one the Empire State has been in the habit of occupying in national conventions. The plea that the Administration influence will be thrown for Mr. Conkling increases this feeling, for the people listen with repugnance to the idea that the Administration will use its immense power to determine the succession. With this feeling so strong, the suggestion becomes an element of absolute weakness rather than an indication of possible strength.

Fourth—The manifest impossibility of Mr. Conkling's nomination inspires the suspicion that the movement to pledge the delegation for him is not a sincere one. Some hidden purpose in the matter is dreaded, and dreaded the more because Senator Conkling is known to be hostile to the nomination of several gentlemen prominent in the canvass, one or the other of whom is the real choice of a large majority of the Republicans of the State. These gentlemen are Bristow, Blaine, and Washburne. If the nomination of either of these gentlemen should depend upon the vote of New-York, and if it should be a choice between either of them and a candidate far less acceptable to the masses, the Empire State would be grossly misrepresented if her vote was thrown for the latter. It is the well-nigh unanimous conviction that a delegation controlled by Mr. Conkling, and made up in his interests, would be hostile from the first to either Blaine, Bristow, or Washburne. The compliment which it is proposed to pay the Senator therefore involves some contingencies which the Republicans of New-York must contemplate with great uneasiness.

Fifth—Considerations of internal harmony have large influence with these Republicans. With all the strength he will take into the Syracuse Convention, it is evident now, and it will be evident then, that he is far from being the unanimous choice of the Republicans of New-York. Morton in Indiana and Blaine in Maine, have the advantage of him in this respect. If the machinery of the Federal offices had not entered into the canvass, and if there had been any organized opposition, whether under the name of Morgan or Blaine or Bristow or Wheeler, or all of them, it would have been evident on the face that to pledge to Mr. Conkling would be to divide the party in two. This will be the actual effect of such action, whether it appears in the convention or not. The party occupies so critical a position in this State that its harmony cannot be thus sacrificed without incurring a danger easily avoided. Every consideration of political policy demands that that danger be avoided.

Mr. Conkling cannot blame his Republican friends throughout the State because they are aware of his lack of availability as a candidate. He has only himself to blame for it. He has chosen his own political affiliations. He has marked out his own political course. It is because there is absolutely nothing in all that course which marks Mr. Conkling as a reformer, or indicates that he has in him the stuff that the times demand, that he now finds the party whip and the party machinery and the Federal patronage all unavailing in the effort to control public sentiment.

THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

It becomes a question of critical importance which course will be adopted in the convention by the delegates elected who hold these views. It is evident that they will be in a minority. It is also evident, from the action of the New-York caucuses on Friday, that the whole machinery of the convention will be in the hands of Mr. Conkling's friends from the start. They will caucus upon the temporary and permanent chairmen, the various committees, and the plan of action. It is desirable from every point of view that a rupture should be avoided. The resort to extreme and arbitrary measures by the Senator's friends would undoubtedly produce such a rupture. The bad blood thus engendered would be equally unfortunate to the party, whatever its upshot in the convention. On the other hand Mr. Conkling's friends are beginning to see and be apprehensive of the imminent danger which threatens them. They may easily win the convention, secure a delegation packed and mobile, and yet come out of it far weaker than though they made no sign. For the whole moral influence of a pledged delegation will be lost if it is secured by cracking the odious party whip, by the unwelcome officiousness of the Custom-house people, and by riding rough-shod over a respectable and protesting minority. A delegation won by such tactics would make Mr. Conkling even weaker than he is to-day in the country at large. His friends fully appreciate the necessity of avoiding a collision, with its moral odium. It is thought in some quarters that if such a collision shall prove to be inevitable, the plan of pledging the delegation will be abandoned altogether, the effort being confined to getting men on the delegation who can be used. The Oneida County conventions passed resolutions carefully framed by the most eminent authority, and these resolutions in no instance instruct the delegates, but simply ask them to vote for a pledged delegation. It is thought that a loop-hole for escape has thus been carefully provided.

CAN THE CONVENTION BIND THE DELEGATES?

But a serious question is sure to arise if the effort is made to pledge the delegation. Many delegates from St. Lawrence, Franklin, Jefferson, Fulton, Westchester, and other counties, go to Syracuse under positive instructions to oppose the sending of a pledged delegation to Cincinnati. They have a plain duty to perform. The question arises, if they are voted down, whether the convention has a right to instruct the delegates who represent the districts from which these instructed delegations come? Many of them warmly urge that the convention has not this right, and they will resist the assumption of it, and refuse to be bound by it. They admit the right of the convention to pledge the four delegates at large; but they deny its right to pledge the delegates from any Congressional district to a certain course, when the people of that district have distinctly and formally declared their preference for an opposite course. They instance the cases of Wisconsin, Connecticut, Illinois, Vermont, and many other States, where the State Convention does not assume to select any but the delegates at large, leaving the rest to individual districts. They argue that the rights of our own State Convention in this matter are simply delegated for convenience, and can be reclaimed whenever they are abused by a direct violation of the wishes of the several districts delegating them. They say that they have no objection to the passage of resolutions eulogistic of Senator Conkling, but they will insist that the matter shall end there, every member of the delegation being left free to vote as he chooses. They believe in selecting seventy representative men in the State, and trusting to their honor and their good judgment when the time arrives in which they can form an intelligent opinion as to where their duty lies. They further insist that most rational and prudential judgment demands such a course for the sake of the party, and independently of the wishes or commands of any individual. If this view shall prevail in the convention it certainly will not impair the harmony of the party or repel any of that large class who are seeking for an opportunity to unite with it.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LIST OF DELEGATES TO MEET IN SYRACUSE ON WEDNESDAY.

Following is a list of the delegates thus far elected to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Syracuse, Wednesday, March 22:

ALBANY COUNTY.

1. David Crounse, Peter Schoonmaker, Silas Wright.
2. Henry Smith, Nathan D. Wendell, Albert C. Judson.
3. George Dawson, Hamilton Harris, Charles P. Easton, Joseph Lewis.
4. George Campbell, Claude Gould, T. R. Blackburn.

BROOME COUNTY.

Sherman D. Phelps, George J. Reid, John A. Emmons, Charles M. Hathaway, George W. Stoddard. Instructed for Conkling.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1. William B. Woodin, George I. Post, William Henderson, Harvey Ferris. Uninstructed.
2. T. M. Pomeroy, J. N. Knapp, E. B. Morgan, Porter White. Instructed for Conkling.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

2. A. G. Dow, John Manley, H. O. Wait.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1. W. L. Sessions, W. S. Gleason, J. H. Towle. Instructed for Conkling.
2. Dr. Sherman, L. L. Hyde, W. W. Henderson, O. E. Jones. Instructed for Conkling.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

A. S. Thurston, David Decker, J. H. Marshall, William Holbert.

CLINTON COUNTY.

W. G. Cady, William P. Moores, Chauncey Turner, Luther S. Carter. Uninstructed.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1. Charles W. Hinsdale, Philip H. Knickerbocker, Alonzo Finck.
2. Alonzo H. Farrar, M. L. Bates, C. G. Varney.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

J. C. Carmichael, Chauncey W. Brisco, J. H. Knapp. Instructed for Conkling.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1. Warren G. Willis, William Lewis, Bolivar Radeker.
2. F. Jacobs, Jr., T. F. McIntosh, William McDonald.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

2. Thomas W. Jaycox, William Vandewater, John F. Auriance, Milton A. Fowler. Uninstructed.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Franklin W. Tobey, Joseph A. Titus, Orlando Kellogg. Instructed for Conkling.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

W. S. Dickinson, M. S. Parmalee, P. H. Shields.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

Hiram Argersinger, Levi Yauney, Daniel Stewart, Demon S. Decker. Uninstructed.

GREENE COUNTY.

H. E. Bedell, N. H. Green, J. F. Joesbury. Instructed.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

James H. Weatherwax, O. H. Springer, H. O. France, A. B. Steele, A. C. McGowen. Uninstructed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. H. M. Stevens, C. D. Potter, A. A. Wheeler, George Babbitt. Uninstructed.
2. R. B. Biddlecom, W. W. Enos, L. J. Goodale, W. S. Sloat. Uninstructed.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. R. Cornell White, William G. Law.
2. Ripley Ropes, Charles L. Fincke, Alfred Dorlon, Martin N. Day.
3. Andrew J. Perry, James H. Taylor.
4. J. T. Norton, James Pickett, William A. Rowan, Q. C. De Grove.
5. E. D. Berri, W. H. Waring, E. C. Parkinson, T. C. Cronin.
7. W. H. Ray, C. W. Cheshire, James W. Brown.
8. Oliver C. Patterson, James L. Jensen, George C. Bennett, John T. Parker.
9. Robert Hill, Parr Harlow, John L. Guischard, Solomon Gallinger, Benjamin Estes.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Thaddeus E. Munn, V. Laning Waters, M. F. La Fever. Uninstructed.

MADISON COUNTY.

1. George Fletcher, D. Gerry Wellington, John W. Lippett. Uninstructed.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

John McDonnell, Frothingham Fish, Webster Wagner, William Clark. Uninstructed.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. George A. Goss, William J. Babcock, Thomas O. Jones.
2. Heman Glass, George R. Ward, George W. Davis.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

1. Delegates—William Orton, Salem H. Wales. Alternates—Henry V. Crawford, Samuel H. Everett.
2. Delegates—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—Denis Shea, Thomas Brown.
3. Delegates—Clarence A. Seward, John H. Draper. Alternates—Thomas F. Geary, James Fleming.
4. Delegates—Nathan H. Hall, Sheridan Shook. Alternates—Henry Bausher, E. W. Thompson.
5. Delegates—Hon. Abraham Lent, John De Vries, William G. Irving. Alternates—Austin Leake, James H. Lewis, Henry Von Driehl.
6. Delegates—DeWitt C. Wheeler, Oliver P. C. Billings.
7. Delegates—Cornelius Van Cott, John C. Lawson, C. Volney King. Alternates—Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett, William Terhune, Lucas M. Van Allen.
8. Delegates—Bernard Rouke, Dr. S. V. Pilgrim, Charles Schaper. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, John N. Lanthier, Robert G. McCord.
9. Delegates—James W. Booth, William H. Gedney, George W. Bush, Gilbert J. Hunter. Alternates—Andrew J. Campbell, Herman M. Meyer, George W. Parker, William H. Corsa.
10. Delegates—Henry H. Haight, Ferdinand Ehrhart, Charles T. Schondelmeier. Alternates—Philip Mantz, Emil Burkert, John Hughes.
11. Delegates—John J. Townsend, William Lamber, John H. White, Samuel H. Randall. Alternates—Charles C. Pinckney, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., George W. Wilson, John Murray.
12. Delegates—John Paar, Victor Heimberger. Alternates—G. W. Coffin, J. C. Limbeck.
13. Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, Isaac Dayton. Alternates—Samuel Barclay, John H. Van Wyck, William Wade.
14. Delegates—Joseph C. Pinckney, William Hauptmann. Alternates—William Stuart, William Brummell.
15. Delegates—Henry G. Leask, Christian F. Tietjen, Dr. H. D. Ranney. Alternates—John J. Pollock, Thomas Stewart, William Peterson.
16. Delegates—Hugh J. Hastings, Burr W. Griswold. Alternates—Charles E. L. Holmes, Charles N. Taintor.
17. Delegates—Stephen N. Simonson, Charles A. Flammer, Jacob S. Isaacs, John Curry. Alternates John McClave, Francis Dastler, Clark F. Whittemore, Louis Brenner.
18. Delegates—Thomas Murphy, Horace M. Ruggles, Henry E. Howland. Alternates—Ferdinand S. Wilmerding, Albon P. Man, Thomas B. Odell.
19. Delegates—Richard H. Greene, George M. Van Nort. Alternates—Charles F. Bruder, William H. Bellamy.
20. Delegates—George Opdyke, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Alonzo B. Cornell, Thomas L. James. Alternates—F. T. Hopkins, Jacob Hess, James Millward, Robert H. Boyd.
21. Delegates—Rufus B. Cowing, James M. Thomson, Robert C. Brown, Henry Welsh. Alternates—George E. Morgan, Moses E. Crasto, Dennis F. Burke, J. E. Van De Carr.

In most of the districts the name of Senator Roscoe Conkling was placed at the head of the tickets. This indorsement, it was stated, was not a pledge, although in some cases the delegates were instructed to support the claims of Mr. Conkling.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1. George R. Keep, Jason Collier, Seneca B. Foote. Instructed for Conkling.
2. A. A. Porter, William Morgan, A. D. Pease. Instructed for Conkling.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1. A. B. Johnson, W. H. Watson, C. H. Beebe, R. A. Smith. Instructed for Conkling.
2. Richard H. Morehouse, Arthur F. Brown, David W. Barton. Instructed for Conkling.
3. J. Evans, William Wheeler, P. H. Costello. Instructed for Conkling.
4. DeWitt C. Parks, William Lewis, D. A. Crane. Instructed for Conkling.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. J. E. Wells, N. Stanton Gere, N. M. White, J. B. White.
2. Peter Burns, W. W. Legg, James Henderson, Charles M. Warner.
3. Hiram Eaton, Asel F. Wilcox, Jared C. Williams, Orel Pope.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1. Augustus Denniston, George H. Clark, Jeremiah Drew, Thomas Millspaugh.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. N. B. Smith, D. C. Bragdon, W. J. Meriter.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., A. F. Lobdell. Uninstructed.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1. L. Bradford Prince, Henry W. Eastman, William J. Youngs. Uninstructed.
2. Edward Schwacoffer, J. Seymour Snedeker, William Bridge.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1. I. Seymour Scott, Martin Payne, William Lape, Samuel Foster. Instructed for Conkling.
2. V. Dean Richmond, Eli Perry, John C. Pashee. Uninstructed, but understood to favor Conkling.
3. Melville B. Lord, Thomas B. Simmons, Isaac S. Main. Uninstructed, but understood to favor Conkling.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

George W. Curtis, A. J. Wood, Mark Feeny.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

E. B. Johnson, John W. Ferdon.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1. Darius H. Moore, H. R. James, Harlow Godard, Edward H. Neary. Uninstructed.
2. George Robinson, A. Barton Hepburn, Robert Dalzell, J. T. Rutherford. Uninstructed.
3. Erasmus D. Brooks, Calvin J. Hulburd, Mr. White.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1. Cornelius A. Waldron, Benjamin F. Baker, Henry L. Grose.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

John B. Clute, S. G. Hamlin, Walter Bradshaw.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

J. F. Hazleton, Minard Harder, Spencer Hyney.

SENECA COUNTY.

David H. Evans, George H. McClellan, Nestor Woodworth. Uninstructed.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

2. John W. Hungerford, Rodney Dennis, Allen A. Van Orsdale, Charles H. Thompson, F. D. Sherwood. Uninstructed.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

S. B. French, Nathan D. Petty, D. S. S. Sammis, James Otis.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Gideon Wales, C. V. R. Ludington, John Waller.

TIOGA COUNTY.

F. A. Bliss, D. O. Hancock, W. E. Johnson, J. McCarthy.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1. B. Shaffer, Thomas L. Johnston, Mr. Williams.

WARREN COUNTY.

Robert Waddell, R. M. Little, F. G. Crosby. Uninstructed.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. James S. Smart, William McFarland, Townsend J. Potter.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Henry G. Burleigh, Joseph H. Harris.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1. Judge Atkins, George H. Foster, James R. Angel. Uninstructed.
2. James H. Moran, J. S. Millard, C. S. Babcock.
3. James See, Eugene W. Travis, H. C. Keeler.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Legislature of Kentucky is expected to adjourn sine die to-day.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* does not favor giving Cabinet officers the right to participate in the debates of Congress.

The Democratic Legislature of Virginia is condemned by Democratic papers of the State as one of the most inefficient that has ever congregated in the Capitol.

Thirteen counties in Pennsylvania are free of debt. The aggregated debt of the other counties of the State is $67,492 54, Philadelphia monopolizing $60,668 40 of this "blessing."

That little State of New-Hampshire last week elected 387 members to the Lower House of its Legislature. The Republican majority is thirty-three. Last year the house consisted of 191 Republicans and 182 Democrats.

The Congressional Investigating Committee at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, of which Gen. Mills, of Texas, is Chairman, is inquiring into the exact cost of the famous sloop-of-war Kearsarge, which sunk the pirate Alabama.

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* says that there is no Morton movement in that locality, and adds: "If Hayes can be nominated, that will suit us all. After him, Blaine and Bristow are the favorites, with the latter's chances improving every day."

A member of the Iowa Legislature says it was determined to leave the Railroad Tariff law untouched until the railroads shall have complied with its terms, then, in the light of experience, it was thought the Legislature would be able to act intelligently.

John R. Goodin, Kansas' Democratic Congressman, has written home to this effect: "As against Ben. Hill's speech, (many portions of which I do not approve,) I propose to put my efforts to directly benefit my people. Will I be sustained; or shall I be held responsible for every indiscreet utterance by Southern members of the House?"

Mr. Frederick Billings does not want to be a candidate for Governor of Vermont. He says: "I lean the other way. Four years ago I was led to believe the people would be pleased to vote for me for Governor and that the field was clear. After my long absence in California this was such a breezy welcome I was tempted, and came pretty near getting into public life. I congratulate myself on my defeat, and cannot think of being a candidate again."

SHERMAN ON THE ARMY.

ITS CLAIMS UPON THE PEOPLE.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE PRESIDENT—HOW THE LOVE OF MONEY HAS ENDANGERED THE COUNTRY—THE CASES OF BELKNAP AND BABCOCK.

Gen. Sherman responded to the toast "The Army and the Navy" at the dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis on Friday night last. He referred to the founders of the Republic—Washington, Franklin, Hancock, Jefferson, Livingston, Sherman, Hamilton, Lafayette, Greene, Sullivan, Steuben—"a noble host of men of all types and nationalities," and then, speaking of the Army of the present day, said:

"The Army of 1776 was the refuge of all who loved liberty for liberty's sake, and who were willing to test their sincerity by the fire of battle; and we claim that the Army of 1876 is to-day the best friend of liberty, good order, and government, and submits to any test that may be imposed. Our ancestors never said the soldier was not worthy of his hire, that the Army was a leech on the body politic, that a standing Army of twenty-five thousand men endangered the liberties of forty millions of people. These are modern inventions, modern party cries to scare and confuse the ignorant. We are not of those who subscribe so easily to the modern doctrine of evolution, that teaches that each succeeding generation is necessarily better than that which went before, but each tree must be tested by its own fruit, and we can point with pride to our Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield, McDowell, and a long array of Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants, who for intelligence, honor, integrity, and self-denial will compare favorably with those of any former epoch. We point with pride to our Army, scattered through the South, along our Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake Forts, and in the great West, and claim that in all the qualities of good soldiers they are second to none. I see that some of you shake your heads and whisper Belknap. Why? What was his relation to the Army? He was a Cabinet Minister, a civil officer, did not hold a commission in the Army at all. We contend that when he was an officer he was an honorable man and rendered good service, and that this entitles him to charitable consideration. 'Lead us not into temptation' is a prayer some of us seem to have forgotten, and we of the Army can truthfully say that his offense, be it what it may, is not chargable to the army, for he was not subject to military law or jurisdiction. Then you say Babcock. Well, has he not been tried by the highest civil tribunal of the land and acquitted? Does any man here pretend to question the purity of motive or ability of such Judges as Dillon and Treat? Their reputation is such that it needs no panegyric from me. But if time develop that Gen. Babcock ever diverted one cent of the public money from its appropriate end to his own pocket, (a thing I do not believe,) he will have to answer for it before a tribunal where there are no concealments, no technicalities devised by lawyers to screen the innocent, and sometimes in civil courts tortured to shelter the guilty.

At this moment the air is full of calumny, and it is sickening to observe that men, usually charitable and just, are made to believe that all honesty and virtue have taken their flight from earth; that our national capital is reeking with corruption; that fraud and peculation are the rule, and honesty and fidelity to trust the exception. I do not believe it, and I think we should resist the torrent. Our President has surely done enough to entitle him to absolute confidence, and can have no motive to screen the wicked or guilty. At no time in the history of the country have our courts of law, from the Supreme Court in Washington down to the District Courts, been entitled to more respect for their learning and purity, and Congress is now, as it ever has been, and must be from its composition, a representative body, sharing with the mass of the people its feelings and thoughts, its virtues and vices. If corruption exist it is with the people at large, and they can correct the evil by their own volition. If they have grown avaricious, and made money their god, they must not be surprised if their representatives and servants share their sin.

What are the actual facts? We have recently passed through a long civil war, entailing on one moiety of the country desolation, and ruin—on all a fearful debt—States, counties, and cities followed the fashion until the whole land became deeply in debt. The debts are now due, and bear heavily in the shape of taxes on our homes, on property, and business. Again, the war called millions to arms, who dropped their professions and business and found themselves without employment when the war was over. These naturally turned to the National Government for help, and the pressure for office, at all times great, became simply irresistible. The power to appoint to these offices is called 'patronage,' and is common to all Governments. Then, again, arose a vast number of claims for damages for seizures and loss of property by acts of war. These all involved large sums of money, and money now is, as it always has been, the cause of a life struggle—of corruption.

'Tis on the frontiers the real Army is to be found. Go yourselves to Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Sill, to Forts Laramie, Bridger, Concho, any where remote from the temptations of cities and towns, and there you will observe order, system, economy—self-denial and hospitality. It is not at the capital or in the larger cities that you should look for the Army. To be sure the soldier must be fed, clothed, and provided with the essentials of health and comfort. These must be procured at the great market-towns and paid for by money out of the national Treasury. This necessitates Quartermasters, Commissaries, Inspectors, and Adjutants in a sort of chain between the frontier and seat of Government. These are mere agents, soldiers by title and courtesy, and from long experience the Government has found that the best agents for these purposes are Army officers themselves, who are familiar with the wants and necessities of the troops, and who for their honesty and fidelity have to account to military tribunals, which, though not as learned in the intricacies of the law as your civil courts, generally get at the real truth, and impose a penalty not often repeated to the same party. It is a notorious fact that the losses to the Treasury by fraud and peculation by military officers form a ratio far below that of civilians, with all their guards and checks and bonds. Still these staff officers are like passengers on a ship, few among many, and no more responsible for the corruptions at Washington, New-York, St. Louis, or any other great city, than a few passengers would be for the conduct of the crew of a ship. Therefore, I repeat that it is not in cities or towns that the real Army is found, but on the frontiers and sea-coast forts of our country, and there I contend that the tone of integrity, and the measure of honesty, are as high to-day as in the days of Washington. If a poor Captain or Lieutenant fails to account for a lost cartridge-box, or loses a pair of shoes, or a button off a coat, its value is promptly charged to him and is deducted from his next pay account. If, on the unexpected arrival of an Inspector General, he is found one cent short of his reported balance of cash, and there is the shadow of suspicion that he has spent it for his own use, he knows that no court-martial has ever overlooked such a thing, and his commission is gone. It is simply impossible that such things as bribery, theft, corruption, or fraud can ever get a foothold in our Army. If corruption creeps in it must be through the civil connections of the service, and these are not so directly under the control of the commanding officers, though they may be subject to the same law of responsibility. So, while the newspapers are full of tales of corruption, and no office seems too high to escape the shafts of calumny, all is silent on the plains—on the remote frontiers where the real soldier keeps his watch and guards the pioneer and traveler against the treacherous savage.

What I say of the Army is true of the Navy, and I do believe that the officers and sailors who compose our present Navy to-day are as bold and gallant a set of men as ever trod the decks of a ship in the days of Decatur, Rodgers, and Stewart, and absolutely free from the taint of corruption. Yet they too depend on a civil corps to build, equip, and provide their ships. These constitute the patronage of the Secretary of the Navy, who is essentially a civilian, and does not profess to any knowledge of the sea or the science of navigation, but rather the reverse, and it has always struck me as a curious feature in the framework of our Government that these two great and costly establishments of our Government, 'the Army and Navy,' should have, with few exceptions, always been committed to the charge of civilians. Were the Chief Justice or Secretary of State or Attorney General habitually chosen from the most respectable profession of 'surgeons,' instead of lawyers, I doubt if the custom would have been submitted to with as much grace and silence. I know, and we all know, that in time of peace the civil must prevail over the military law. This is true in the aggregate and individually, for the whole Army and Navy are subject to civil law; but inside, the officers, soldiers, and sailors have a code of their own, which is composed of statute and common law—the 'law military.' We derived our common law or the 'customs of war' from our fathers, and these have come down to us through pure sources, and should never be changed. The soldier is not a slave or a serf, but the legitimate descendant of the knight-errant of old—true unto death to his liege lord—his country—but proud in the consciousness of his strength and purity of purpose, as well as identity of character. If in this Centennial year our people will resolve to leave the Army and Navy alone, its members will undertake to keep them free from the contamination of fraud and corruption, and will hold themselves always ready, both in peace and war, to fulfill their exalted purpose. There is no danger of their domineering over a free land, nor of injuring the morals or high tone of our people.

The reverse is the case. The danger is that the Army and Navy may be corrupted by the steady increase of the numbers and influence of the 'civil element,' which handles the money, which makes the contracts, which reside in cities and rarely share the dangers and vicissitudes of the service of which they are only nominal members, and sometimes these impair the fair fame of their brothers in arms, with whom they often have but little sympathy or community of interest.

My friends, Knights of St. Patrick—I wish I could speak to you in the frankness of social converse, but of course I know what I say to you in kindness will be spread by these busy reporters broadcast to the world, and will be tortured into every possible shape that language is susceptible of, and I say that with all our faults as a people—with all our seeming adoration for wealth and fortune—with all our alleged corruption and weakness, we possess in America much that is superior to other lands. Here, strangers of every type and nationality meet on a common footing; all are free to pursue their business, select their homes, and speak their minds without fear; have the same common laws and protection, actually share in all the attributes of Government on a footing with the natives of the country. The vices of the land are on the surface, the virtues lie deep in the souls of the millions who are intent on their own work, and only become aroused on great occasions. You Irishmen have left your homes on the 'Green Isle' to embark with us in a common destiny. You have brought to this country generous hearts and strong arms to engage in the work still before us; you have brought your memories of ancestors, your love of wit and brilliant rhetoric, to enliven the staid 'incarnation of common sense' that we find in our model Franklin. It was only a few days ago that the whole American world breathed low, and walked with quiet tread, because far away lay your O'Conor at the point of death. In every city and village of this land, thousands, yea millions, sought in the morning's paper the news of O'Conor's state of health. The physicians were hopeless, and a silent moan and prayer swept across the continent with the morning's sun. The physicians were hopeful, and a sense of relief was read in every eye—then convalescence, then restoration to life and health, and the first thing we knew the great Irish lawyer of New-York was reported as the President of a meeting in the cause of charity.

Surely all is not evil in such a land. There must be something deep down in the hearts of our people better and nobler than the surface-drainings that our press is accustomed to spread before us with our breakfasts. Yes, we have a splendid country; we have a mixed, but generous and noble people. Our history in the past is beautiful and diversified. We have a load of debt, imposed by causes beyond human control, which we must carry and discharge honestly and faithfully. We have many questions of politics and morality yet to solve; indeed, life would be tame and insipid if we had not difficulties to meet and combat, in the future; but in this Centennial year we should tighten our sword-belts, brace ourselves for the world's conflicts still ahead, swear anew fidelity to the cause of liberty and justice in America, and resolve to go on to the end fighting for the right, even if it takes another century. We will not be there to see the end, no more than Washington or Franklin are with us now, save in spirit. Still, what we say now and what we do meantime will be recorded in the great book of time, and may influence others to persevere in the right, spite of the temporary interruptions by the follies and weaknesses inseparable from our poor humanity."

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

A large number of political conventions have been called since the list was printed in THE TIMES. We therefore reproduce it below, with additions to date:

Wednesday, March 22.—New-York Republican, in Syracuse.

Wednesday, March 22.—Pennsylvania Democratic, in Lancaster.

Thursday, March 23.—Rhode Island Republican, in Providence.

Wednesday, March 29.—Pennsylvania Republican, in Harrisburg.

Wednesday, March 29.—Vermont Republican, in Burlington.

Wednesday, March 29.—Ohio Republican, in Columbus.

Thursday, March 30.—Mississippi Republican, in Jackson.

Thursday, March 30.—Mississippi Colored Men's, in Jackson.

Wednesday, April 5.—National Colored Men's, in Nashville, Tenn.

Thursday, April 6.—Ohio Greenback, in Columbus.

Saturday, April 8.—Utah Democratic, in Salt Lake.

Tuesday April 11.—South Carolina Republican, in Columbia.

Wednesday, April 12.—Virginia Republican, in Lynchburg.

Wednesday, April 19.—Indiana Democratic, in Indianapolis.

Thursday, April 20.—Colorado Republican, in Denver.

Wednesday, April 26.—New-York Democratic, in Utica.

Wednesday, April 26.—Massachusetts Republican, in Boston.

Wednesday, April 26.—California Republican, in Sacramento.

Wednesday, April 26.—Oregon Democratic, in Salem.

Wednesday, April 26.—Georgia Democratic, by Congressional districts, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Thursday, April 27.—Arkansas Republican, in Little Rock.

Wednesday, May 3.—Oregon Republican, in Portland.

Wednesday, May 3.—Michigan Greenback, in Jackson.

Thursday, May 4.—Maryland Republican, in Frederick.

Thursday, May 4.—South Carolina Democratic, in Columbia.

Thursday, May 4.—Kansas Greenback, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 10.—Michigan Republican, in Grand Rapids.

Thursday, May 11.—West Virginia Republican, in Clarksburg.

Tuesday, May 16.—Alabama Republican, in Montgomery.

Wednesday, May 17.—National Greenback, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Wednesday, May 17.—National Prohibition, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Wednesday, May 17.—New-Jersey Republican, in Trenton.

Wednesday, May 17.—Tennessee Republican, in Knoxville.

Wednesday, May 17.—Ohio Democratic, in Cincinnati.

Thursday, May 18.—Kentucky Republican, in Louisville.

Wednesday, May 24.—Illinois Republican, in Springfield.

Wednesday, May 24.—Alabama Republican, in Montgomery. [Minority call.]

Wednesday, May 24.—Minnesota Republican, in St. Paul.

Wednesday, May 24.—Missouri Republican, in Jefferson City.

Wednesday, May 24.—Kansas Republican, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 24.—Michigan Democratic, in Lansing.

Wednesday, May 24.—Kansas Democratic, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 24.—Colorado Democratic, in Pueblo.

Thursday, May 25.—Kentucky Democratic, in Louisville.

Tuesday, May 30.—Louisiana Republican, in New-Orleans, (to elect delegates to the National Convention.)

Wednesday, May 31.—Iowa Republican, in Des Moines.

Wednesday, May 31.—Alabama Democratic, in Montgomery.

Wednesday, May 31.—Virginia Democratic, in Richmond.

Thursday, June 1.—Minnesota Democratic, in St. Paul.

Thursday, June 1.—Nebraska Republican, in Fremont, (to elect delegates to the National Convention.)

Wednesday, June 7.—Wisconsin Democratic, in Milwaukee.

Thursday, June 8.—West Virginia Democratic, in Charleston.

Wednesday, June 14.—Republican National Convention, in Cincinnati.

Wednesday, June 14.—Arkansas Democratic, in Little Rock.

Wednesday, June 14.—North Carolina Democratic, in Raleigh.

Wednesday, June 21.—Florida Democratic, in Quincy.

Tuesday, June 27.—Democratic National, in St. Louis.

Tuesday, June 27.—Louisiana Republican, in New Orleans, (to nominate State officers.)

Tuesday, Sept. 26.—Nebraska Republican, in Lincoln, (to nominate State officers.)

MR. DANA NOT TO APPEAR.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening says: "Mr. Dana has concluded not to appear in his own behalf before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. However honorable may be the position for which the President nominated him, Mr. Dana does not desire it enough to enter into any personal contest for its possession. The Senate Committee will have, therefore, to settle this matter without any of his assistance. They have chosen to hear an ex parte statement from one of his bitter personal and political enemies, and on that basis can form their judgment. Indeed, it is reported that the committee has already determined to report against Mr. Dana's confirmation, simply on Gen. Butler's presentation of the case. Mr. Dana has nothing to ask of the committee. Massachusetts, while heartily approving the dignified position he has taken, will as severely censure the course of the Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. These gentlemen must all share the responsibility of rejecting the fittest selection for Minister to England that could have been made."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

LAWRENCE VS. DANA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public is laboring under an entirely erroneous impression as to the merits of the suit of William Beach Lawrence against Mr. Dana for infringement of copyright. The opinion of Judge Clifford is so clear as to leave no room for doubt that Mr. Dana invaded Mr. Lawrence's copyright. He did so, the court states, not in one but in many instances. "Instances quite numerous are given," writes Judge Clifford, "where clerical and typographical errors and peculiarities, including special translations, are reproduced." And again he writes in substance that all of Mr. Dana's special explanations of the divers coincidences fail "to rebut the particular proofs of the complainant." An injunction was refused only because the *extent* of the infringement could not be ascertained from the proofs submitted. Concerning the accuracy of the above there can be no controversy.

But what was the nature of the infringements? About this point there is as little uncertainty. They were in the narrowest sense technical. They consisted from first to last in the use of materials that were *publici juris*, but protected by law in the particular form in which they had been collected by Mr. Lawrence. Thus, if Mr. Lawrence cites a case "A v. B, (and cases cited,) 1 Barn. & Ad. 100," and Mr. Dana cites the case in the same way, there is an infringement; but if Mr. Dana should omit to transpose the words "and cases cited," there would be no infringement. This is a radical illustration of Mr. Dana's "piracy." It will seem to the lay reader to be preposterous, but it is sound law, and, in so far as the law is involved, vindicates Mr. Lawrence's litigation.

It is, however, idle and disingenuous to attempt to fasten upon Mr. Dana any charge of literary piracy. It is equally idle and disingenuous to assert that Mr. Dana was so near a tyro in his profession as not to know that the use of Mr. Lawrence's citations was an invasion of the latter's copyright.

Stripped of all its disguises, the battle is one between the clerks of the parties. Probably Mr. Lawrence was not the real author of his citations and similar parts of his work, any more than Mr. Dana was the author of his. His fault is the blunder of his scribe.

Mr. Dana made a mistake in not exercising greater caution, but beyond this there can be no imputation. To hold him responsible for a literary crime could have entered the mind of no disinterested critic. The suit and all that has come of it can profit Mr. Lawrence little even should he succeed in his rancorous purpose. It will not affect Mr Dana's character with those who have the intelligence to understand the nature of the controversy. It is to be hoped the Senate committee may prove to be of this class.

R. C.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Dr. Von Bülow will this evening play at Steinway Hall.

"Rose Michel" will be acted at the Brooklyn Theatre to-night.

"Ferreol" will be produced at the Union Square Theatre to-night.

The programme of the Lyceum Theatre will be changed to-night, and its interest materially enhanced.

"Peek, a Daily Play," is the title of a new extravaganza promised for this week by the San Francisco Minstrels.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau appears at Wood's Museum this evening in "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," and in "First Night."

THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

The following appeal on behalf of the Woman's Pavilion at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, is earnestly commended to the attention of our readers:

To the Patriotic Women of New-York:

Having been duly appointed and confirmed as a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Pavilion at Philadelphia, to represent New-York State at large, I appeal to the women throughout the State to form in each town a branch committee of inspection of its own exhibits. It is earnestly recommended that a fund be raised to assist those unable to bear the expense of forwarding work. Also to send operatives to ply their various industries in the Pavilion during the continuance of the Exhibition.

The State organization headed by Mrs. Howard Townsend, promises heartily to co-operate with the Women's Centennial Union in its endeavor to insure a creditable display of New-York women's handiwork, art, industries, and vocations. Blanks and all necessary information will be furnished on application by letter directed to Mrs. George W. Cullum, Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, New-York City.

ELIZABETH HAMILTON CULLUM.

MARCH 18, 1876.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.—*Advertisement.*

The Greatest Discovery of the Age

Is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

At Moody and Sankey's.

A gentleman had a tooth extracted at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and on waking exclaimed: "Why, I thought I was at Moody and Sankey's!"—*Advertisement.*

The Timid and Doubting

should send for Dr. COLTON'S circular explaining all about the LAUGHING GAS. No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning at the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, was never broken through. No family can afford to be without it.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Milk of Magnesia in itself has no distinctive odor, but when used it leaves a natural, healthy odor on the breath sweeter than violets.

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

ZERREGA—BERRY.—On Thursday, March 16, at the Collegiate Church, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, FRANCIS A. ZERREGA to MARY ELIZABETH BERRY.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, March 18, AARON ARNOLD, in the 82d year of his age, senior member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, at 4 A. M., on Sunday, March 19, at her late residence, No. 262 Fulton st., corner Clinton, MARGARET, wife of C. E. Anderson, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, March 21.

BOOLE.—In this City, March 17, ELEANOR BOOLE, aged 88 years.

Funeral on Monday, at 10½ A. M., at the M. E. Old Ladies' Home, No. 255 East 42d st.

CAPE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 19, ADDIE F., youngest daughter of John J. Cape, aged 23 years.

Funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, Frank A. Ferris, No. 2 Rutherfurd place, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CHALMERS.—On Sunday, March 19, 1876, KATIE FLETCHER, only child of David and Jamie E. Chalmers, aged 3 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her grandfather, William Fletcher, No. 27 Dominick st., on Monday, March 20, at 7 o'clock P. M. Interment at Foster's Meadow, Long Island.

DIETZ.—In Williamsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, March 19, 1876, CATHARINE R. L. DIETZ, aged 54 years, 7 months, 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Schiller Lodge No. 304 F. and A. M., Progressive Chapter No. 198, and DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 27, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 65 Lee av., on Wednesday, the 22d of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH.—At the Parsonage, Pearsalls, Long Island, Wednesday, March 15, 1876, Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, of the New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference aged 66 years.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday at Pearsalls, Long Island, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, on Monday, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JANSEN.—At Pompton, N. J., March 18, after a brief illness, ELEANOR VAIL, daughter of Rev. John N. and Christiana Jansen.

Funeral from the Reformed Church, at Pompton, on Wednesday, March 22, at 12:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice; carriages will be in waiting at the station. Train leaves New-York, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 A. M., via Midland Railroad, returning at 3:30 P. M. Remains will be taken on Thursday morning to Kingston, N. Y., for interment.

MORRIS.—On the 17th inst., JESSIE CAMPBELL, only child of James John and the late Jessie Campbell Morris, aged 8 months and 11 days.

Funeral service at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 18, 1876, PHINEAS POTTER, aged 53 years.

Funeral on Monday, March 20, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 416 Gold st., Brooklyn. The members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral. Remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

PORTER.—On Sunday, March 19, SAMUEL M. PORTER, of the firm of Porter Brothers & Co., in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 21, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

PRAY.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 18, EBENEZER M. PRAY, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, White Plains, at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, March 22, 1876. Carriages will meet the 10:25 and 11:40 A. M. trains from Grand Central Depot.

RADFORD.—On Saturday, March 18, HELEN E., wife of William H. Radford.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 123 West 15th st., on Tuesday, March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SAWYER.—March 19, ANNIE LEVINE, wife of Benjamin F. Sawyer.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 575 Summit av., corner of Cottage st., Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, March 21, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery Wednesday morning.

SIMMONS.—On the 18th inst., EGBERT W., Jr., only child of Egbert W. and Gussie M. Simmons, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of the parents, No. 135 East 128th st., on Tuesday, March 21, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Saturday, 18th inst., RICHARD L. SCHOONMAKER, aged 59 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

STRATTON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 17th March, 1876, J. WILSON STRATTON, eldest son of the late Robert M. Stratton, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Newburg, on Monday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York at 9 A. M. by Erie, and at 10:45 by New-York Central.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY,

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock, EVERY DAY.

WOMEN'S MEETING, from 1 to 1:45, in Fourth Avenue Hall.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Tickets for AFTERNOON FREE upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and OVERFLOW MEETING at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock

MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE will be conducted by Mr. SANKEY.

Mr. MOODY will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall every MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 15.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

A Christian Convention will be held in the Hippodrome, under the conduct of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, March 29 and 30. Topics of great practical importance in Christian work will be discussed. Ministers and five lay delegates from each church are entitled to tickets, which will be mailed on receipt of credentials. Tickets can also be had on presentation of credentials at the office of the Executive Committee, Hippodrome. Ministers and laymen now holding course platform tickets will be admitted to all meetings of the convention. Send all applications to

RICHARD C. MORSE,
Secretary of Committee.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMedy for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

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A few brief papers may be mentioned as of special interest, namely: A revised translation of the "DIES IRÆ," by Gen. DIX; "SPRINGS," by JOHN BURROUGHS; "CUBA WITHOUT WAR;" "IS THERE A SUBTERRANEAN OUTLET TO THE UPPER LAKES?" "THE HISTORY OF A CRITIC;" "THE ASTOR FAMILY IN NEW-YORK;" "POE, IRVING, HAWTHORNE;" "CLARENCE COOK'S FOURTH PAPER ON HOUSE-FURNISHING;" "RECONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL MORALITY;" "CENTENNIAL COOKERY;" "SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING SMALL PLACES." Besides the two Serial Stories by HALE and HARTE, there are shorter Stories, and Poems, &c.

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POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York is postponed until TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst.

By order of JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.

WILLARD BULLARD, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. DUELL, }

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and obliging and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has five years' reference from last place; lady can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman thoroughly experienced as waitress; gets up salads, cleans silver, can wait on dinner parties, &c.; is an excellent chamber-maid; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent German girl; reference from last place; to do chamber-work and waiting; understands her work thoroughly, and wants a steady place; is very neat, ready, and obliging; city or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or house-work, in a small family; is neat, willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; understands both thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 35th st., second floor, front.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and take care of growing children; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young German Protestant girl; lived eighteen months in her last place; can do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's German Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 321 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 954 6th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and do fine washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 408 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 403 8th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate; good reference. Call at No. 464 3d av., near 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 340 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 115 Clinton st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl, in private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 33d st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, industrious young woman; good City references; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A woman whom we know as an excellent family cook; in City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c., and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can furnish references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY a smart, capable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a reliable and economizing servant, neat and respectful, and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN WHO is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; will do the coarse washing if required; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds nice soups, desserts, game, meats, &c.; is a good baker; is neat, tidy, and highly recommended by the lady with whom she lived for the past year. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

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COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; has the very best City reference as being a very good cook in all its parts; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries; gets up nice desserts; good baker; excellent family cook. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

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DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes engagements in private families by the day; operates on different machines. Address Mme. Gaffier, No. 78 6th av.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in a small family; City or country; will go for small wages to bring my little girl, four years old, with me; good reference. Address No. 338 West 53d st.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; highest references; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE AMERICAN lady; City or country; references. Call or address E. V., No. 499 3d av.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small family; French flat preferred; City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German girl to do general house-work in the City. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work; two years' references. Apply at No. 53 3d st., present employer.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable and well-recommended young woman as maid and first-class seamstress; cuts, fits, operates, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very competent person; neat, honest, sober, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care of growing children; is willing to travel; has ten years' reference from last place. Apply, from 10 to 2, at No. 263 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl; is very competent in her duties; clever hair-dresser; operates on two machines; good sewer by hand; City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO find a family going to France; is a good seamstress. Address Madame Lambert, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; would also do chamber-work if required; can furnish unexceptionable reference from present employer. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a competent laundress and a highly recommended servant in every way; can do up all kinds of ladies' and gents' linens, French fluting, box-pleating, &c.; sober, honest, very obliging, and neat in person and work; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call two days at No. 315 East 37th st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, and polishing; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress, with excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 248 West 30th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, capable woman, with good recommendations, as maid and seamstress to a middle-aged lady; can assist with housekeeping if necessary, or travel. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; understands hair-dressing; would assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 512 3d av.; ring the bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE care of children and to do plain sewing, or would assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl in a private family as nurse; can do plain sewing; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 227 East 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is an experienced sick nurse; is very kind and patient; will also assist with the family sewing if required; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, Room No. 5.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; grown children preferred; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work if required. Can be seen at present employer's, where she has lived over seven years, No. 118 East 70th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE IN A private family; would do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 224 East 47th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN ACCUSTOMED to traveling with a family; is fond of children. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT girl as nurse and plain seamstress; no objection to chamber-work; experienced, and satisfactory reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 25 Jane st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse, seamstress, or maid; willing to travel; will bring her machine; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERSON to one or two young children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—AS NURSE; ONE WHO CAN TAKE ENTIRE charge of an infant or young children; references from last employers. Call at No. 44 West 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GERMAN girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; can operate on several machines; excellent reference; wages no object. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and family sewing; will assist with children; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do up-stairs work in a private family; two years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet-nurse, with fresh breast of milk; baby three months old. Call or address Edgeworth, No. 157 West 41st st.

WET NURSE.—BY A GOOD WET NURSE; BABY five weeks old. Apply at No. 157 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and gets up salads in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very neat and obliging; has the very best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; has the very best City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., and Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; as competent as a man; has the very best testimonials; is neat and willing; speaks English; is tall in stature. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress with good City references; understands thoroughly the care of a dining-room and the silver; seen at present employer's. Call or address for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid; two and a half years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress, or would do light chamber-work and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 West 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing, by the month or dozen; done up in first-class style; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st.; ring basement bell.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING BY A COMPETENT laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of family washing and fluting; best City reference. Address Mary Reilly, No. 344 West 25th st.

WASHING.—FAMILY AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING; seventy-five cents per dozen; fluting and puffing included; references. Call on or address Laundress, No. 135 West 19th st., in the store.

WASHING.—A WIDOW WISHES GENTLEMEN'S or ladies' washing or house-cleaning by the day, or will take washing home; reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a few gentlemen's washing; terms moderate. Address M., No. 157 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOLICITS fine washing and ironing at her own home; fluting done. Call at No. 507 West 33d st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILY WASHING by the week or month. Call on Mrs. Winroe, No. 6 Minetta st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

WASHING.—AT HER OWN HOUSE, BY THE dozen or month; good City reference. Apply to Mrs. Harvey, No. 113 West 46th st., at any time.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wants a few families' and gents' washing from 50 to 75 cents per dozen; fine fluting. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence; fluting a specialty; $1 per dozen. Call at No. 124 West 26th st., front basement.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FEW gentlemen's or ladies' washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS families' washing at her home; good references. Call at No. 139 West 19th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS BUTLER IN a private family, or head waitress in a hotel, in City or country; is a first-class waiter. Address Butler, No. 207 Wooster st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-aged man, Danish; is a careful City driver; understands the care of horses, harness, and the washing of nice carriages properly; is a good flower and vegetable gardener; is competent and has had experience in all its branches; is a Protestant; is strictly sober, honest, and faithful, as his references will testify; understands his business; eighteen years in this country. Call on or address C. Schultz, 532 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; has no incumbrance; has been living in first-class families; is a first-class groom and driver, and has excellent City reference; no objections to leaving the City. Call or address M. L. for two days, at Stilling's, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE married man, English; no family; understands his duties thoroughly; keeps his horses, harness, and carriages in good order; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; understands gardening; milk if required; best reference. Address Thomas, No. 18 Eldridge st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM—COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife; man as a coachman and groom, or can do in-door work; the wife as cook or laundress, with good City reference from the last place; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant single young man, who is a good groom and a careful driver; can also work in the garden and milk, care cattle, mow lawns, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; thoroughly understands his business. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman and groom; understands gardening; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Address F. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands both branches thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Call or address for two days L. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; WILL be found agreeable, willing, and obliging; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober; good, careful driver; in City or country; highly recommended. Address J. S., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good references; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place, or address J. E.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman or plain gardener; no objection to a few cows; has good reference from his last employer; the country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, IN THE country; can give ten years' reference; has had long experience; country preferred. Address Coachman, No. 227 East 20th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-man, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address F. S., at J. B. Brewster's, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF FIFTEEN YEARS' reference as a City driver; understands four-in-hand and tandem; is neat and careful driver and good groom. Call or address Mr. Gibson, saddlery, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married, one child; City or country; willing and obliging. Address W. J., at Wood Brothers' carriage factory, No. 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, middle-aged, single; good references in every respect. Address J. B. L., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address J. D., for two days, No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country. Address E. E., No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; City or country; City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address H. J., No. 814 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; good reference. Call or address G., No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; wife is a first-class laundress; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Call or address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st., second floor, back room.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Swiss man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; City or country; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; City references. Address F. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has first-class City and country reference; has been living in the country for the last five years; left on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address J. C., for two days, at private stable, No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address B. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—FIRST CLASS; BY AN EXPERT City driver; is strictly honest and sober; single, trustworthy man in every respect, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will be found willing and obliging; best City references. Address R. L., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as first-class coachman; wife as seamstress and chamber-maid; has four years' best City reference. Call or address M. S. F., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' best reference from last employer. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISposed of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best references. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-eight, as coachman; good reference for sobriety and capability; City or country. Call or address G. C. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—CITY OR country; understands how to keep a gentleman's place in order if there is time; good reference. Call or address B., No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address F. M., No. 623 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no incumbrance; wife will go as cook if required; both thoroughly understand their business; first-class references. Call or address J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, and no objections to the country. Call or address No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—CAN MILK; best of references. Apply or address D. H., No. 406 Canal st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED American man and wife aged forty-six years; no incumbrance; man is practical in every department of farming, such as crops, stock, machinery, &c.; has acted as foreman for several years; wife is an excellent dairy woman and poultry raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; also, plain gardening and the proper care of any gentleman's place; can care for horses and all kind of stock; best references. Call or address Farmer, No. 47 West 18th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PERmanent situation on a good farm; is a good worker and driver; can plow, mow, and do anything required on a farm or gentleman's place; best reference. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN ON SOME GOOD farm; is a good worker and driver; can plow, mow, milk, and do anything on the farm or around a gentleman's place; best reference. Address for two days, J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL Man—House-work, &c.—By a non-association man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, gardening, care and drive horses, and milk; wife can do all kinds of house-work, care poultry, make butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family; Protestant; understands all about greenhouses and graperies, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; also, farming and the care of stock; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit, and vegetable gardener; understands the laying out and drainage of grounds; will see to a horse or cow, if necessary; has four years' City reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, HAVING a thorough knowledge of horticulture in its various branches and the growing of all kinds of fruit under glass and out-door; married; Protestant; has best City reference. Address N., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer, wishes an engagement. Address William, Box No. 31 Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, (MARRIED;) IS A first-class gardener; has premium for grapes; understands hot and green houses, flowers, &c.; has the very best references. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., Russian Baths.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS GREENHOUSES, hot and cold graperies, raising of vegetables, and the laying out of grounds thoroughly; is willing, sober, and a good worker. Address N. W., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener in all branches, (single;) twenty years' experience here, with references. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS groom; understands his business thoroughly; also the care of road and fancy stock; would go out as footman; good City references; no objection to country. Address J. C., No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO CAN produce satisfactory reference; understands the restaurant business thoroughly if required. Address Janitor, at A. Campbell & Co., No. 422 4th av.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS porter in a store; speaks French and German; three years' City reference. Address L. J., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring reference of five years from the last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH SINGLE man in a family, or willing to do any kind of work; best City references. Call or address for two days, F. L. A., No. 321 East 54th st., rear.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE;) HE HAS good experience for travel; speaks three different languages; excellent references. Address D. E., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) AS second man; thoroughly understands his business, and has excellent references from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE FRENCHMAN; TWO years' references; a very good waiter and an excellent man; is neat, willing, sober; speaks English. Can be seen only at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED FRENCH waiter in a private family; understands his duty; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, TWENTY-SIX years old, as waiter in a private family and useful man; writes and speaks French and English well, and speaks German moderately; willing and obliging; best references. Call at No. 120 Prince st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City and country references. Address M. D., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING GOOD English; first-class City references. Address G. R., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks English, as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address D. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NORWEIGAN; THOROUGHLY competent as a first-class butler and waiter; the best verbal references as an honest, sober, and capable and industrious man; is single. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family, or to drive; is willing and obliging; reference from last employer. Address H. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—POSITION TO SELL GOODS FOR A manufacturing house, by a man of energy and ability, who has eighteen years' experience as traveling salesman; salary or commission. Address Energy, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED—TO WORK A LARGE farm on Long Island on shares; farm is already stocked. For further particulars address FARM, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE CITY, A STRONG young woman from twenty-five to thirty years of age, to wait upon an invalid lady; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 11 to 1 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE CITY, A thorough butler, from thirty to fifty years of age, with good City references. The gentleman can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE HOUR FROM the City; must be competent, and single man; middle age preferred. Address R. S., Box No. 1,203 New-York City Post Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

MILLINERY.

A. MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition, WEDNESDAY, 29th March. Invitation by card.

AT E. MATHERS & CO.'S, NO. 891 BROADway, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice and elegant selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 22 and 23.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES KITCHEN, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of James Kitchen, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 6th day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC J. OLIVER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isaac J. Oliver, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA J. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Eliza J. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the — day of February, A. D. 1876.
FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK, Assignee,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York City.
mh6-1aw3wM*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.
ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, } Executors.
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr.,
JACOB HAYS,
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, } Executors.
BENJAMIN F. CRANE,
n8-1aw6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.
EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. DUER.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA.....WED., April 5
JAVA.........WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA.........WED., April 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...................SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..............................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO......................................April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA...................................April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA...............................April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall;)
ETNA..................................March 15.
ANDES...............................March 28.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
CLARIBEL.........................March 30.
ATLAS.................................April 20.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Tuesday, March 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.......Sat., March 25 | NECKER..........Sat., April 8
HABSBURG....Sat., April 1 | ODER...............Sat., April 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage...30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM..................WEDNESDAY....MARCH 22
CITY OF ATLANTA..............SATURDAY.......MARCH 25
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND...............THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, March 23, 3 P. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....................Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA.......................Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, April 20
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA......................SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.
ETHIOPIA........................SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON...................FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING....................April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..................................TUESDAY, March 28
CRESCENT CITY...........................THURSDAY, April 6
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...................Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, March 30
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA.........................Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier....................................Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz...................................Saturday, April 15
FRANCE, Trudelle.......................................Saturday, April 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
* 7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 6, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M. Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, 16th March, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION this day adopted, notice is hereby given that from and after the 2d day of April next the PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York, by itself or its agents, will act as the sole agent of this company for the purpose of issuing through bills of lading for property to be transported across the Isthmus of Panama by this company to and from New-York, and also for the sale of through passenger tickets.

For rates and all arrangements for through business apply as above. PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 74 University place, corner 13th st., will as heretofore give special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at the residence of parties declining housekeeping, or at his spacious salesroom as above.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, March 18:

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, with lot 23.7 by 65.6, No. 191 East Broadway, for $15,622 to Samuel Rosenback, the owner of a third mortgage on the property.

Thomas Nichols, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.4, situate on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 225 feet east of Second avenue, for $10,000, the purchaser being James Crumbie, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a foreclosure decree of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with lot 21 by 100.10, located on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,275, to William J. Seabury, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

The remaining legal auctions noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to April 1; sale by same auctioneer of two houses and lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, property withdrawn; sale by H. W. Coates of plot of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-third street, west of the Grand Boulevard, adjourned sine die, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 279 Fourth avenue, south of Twenty-second street, adjourned indefinitely for readvertisement.

Business during the past week has been quite active in the way of legal sales, and the Exchange has been well attended. A great deal of real estate has been disposed of, and it may be remarked as rather unusual that nearly all the sales announced have been carried through, the number of adjournments being far below the average.

The total value of property sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 18, amounts to $552,411, as against $655,598, the figures for the week ending with March 11.

Mr. Mathew Byrne has recently sold to Messrs. Duggin & Crossman a plot of land 50 by 100, on East Forty-fifth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $35,000, cash.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, public sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) March 20.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22 by 90, on Avenue A, north-west corner of Eighteenth street.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, north side, 625 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 28.5 by 177.9 by 26.8 by 177.6, with buildings, on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street.

By Winans and Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 100 by 100, on Lorillard street, east side, 33.5 feet north of the West Farms road, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.4 by 100 by 98.2 by 100, known as lots Nos. 48, 49, 50, and 51 on map of property in the town of Yonkers, situated on a lane as described on said map, 157 feet north of the Kings' Bridge road.

Tuesday, March 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22.2 by 75, No. 49 Stanton street, south side, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets; also the premises No. 51 Stanton street, adjoining above, embracing a lot same size, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof and a four-story and basement brick house in rear. Also, similar sale of the ten three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 20 by 100, Nos. 974 to 980½ and Nos. 987 to 993½ De Kalb avenue, five houses on each side of the avenue, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avenues, Brooklyn.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two six-story and basement brick stores and dwellings, with plot 40.2 by 56.6, (rear line 50.4 feet,) Nos. 260 and 262 Broome street, north-west corner of Orchard street; also, the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 19.10 by 56.2, (rear line 22.4 feet,) No. 6 Norfolk street, east side, 91 feet north of Division street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. F. Kirchels, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.9 by 77, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-eighth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of the valuable plot of land 67.8 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street, with one five-story and two four-story brick factories covering same thereon.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the premises No. 86 Sheriff street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, comprising one lot 25 by 100, with a two-story, basement, and attic frame house in front and a four-story brick house in rear. Also, similar sale of the following Brooklyn property: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 22.4 by 100, No. 277 Ewen street, between Devoe and Ainslie streets; one cottage, with lot 25 by 100, No. 79 Devoe street, near Leonard street; one two-and-half story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 496 North Second street, between Ewen street and Graham avenue, and one two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 498 North Second street, adjoining above. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of Augustus D. Halbert, deceased, of eleven lots situated respectively on Broadway, Evergreen avenue, and Central avenue, Brooklyn.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet East of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on East Eightieth street, north side, 250 feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 135 by 204.4, with buildings, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Eighty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Beale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of a villa residence located at Passaic, N. J., and situate on Park place, near Prospect street.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, at 12 M., public auction sale of the following valuable property, located in that city: One building, with plot, on Fulton street, north-east corner Tillary street, rented at the rate of $9,000 per annum; one plot, 80 by 100, with buildings, on Fulton street, running back to St. Felix street; one triangular plot, bounded by Flatbush avenue, Bergen and Pearsall streets, having a front on the avenue of 60 feet, and five full-sized lots on Washington avenue, near Sackett street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at City Hall, Brooklyn, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Thorp, Esq., Referee, of a plot of thirty lots, together in size 317.10 by 232, bounded by Seventh and Eighth streets, Ninth avenue, and Talmage place, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, March 22.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale, of the five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 295 Delancey street, south side, between Lewis and Cannon streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 149, on Fifth avenue, south side, 50.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh street, with perpetual right of way over open lot, 19 by 160.8, in rear, fronting on Eighty-seventh street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 186 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, similar sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 12 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 246 feet east of Madison avenue, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 24 by 90, on Avenue C, south-west corner of Fifth street. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. J. Thomson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 230 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 22 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 97 West Sixty-first street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 280 feet west of First avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, public auction sale to close an estate, of the three-story frame stores and dwellings, with plot 50 by 100, Nos. 65, 67, and 69 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale by order of the heirs of George Bender, deceased, of the household property of No. 240 Third street, south side, between Avenues B and C, embracing a lot 24.7 by one-half the block, with building thereon; lease dated Nov. 1, 1864, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewal ground rent $225 per annum.

Friday, March 24.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 26.4 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, north side, 196 feet east of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 45.10 by 65, on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, and one house, with lot 23 by 68.9, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 65 feet west of Avenue C.

Thursday, March 23.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. DeWitt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with a three-story brick house in front, a two-story brick building in rear, and a smoke and ice-house thereon, now occupied as a provision and packing establishment. Also similar sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 66, on Second avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Fifty-fifth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. M. Adams, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 100, with improvements, on West Sixty-third street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots together, in size 50 by 204.4, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, 45 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 72.2 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 30 by 92, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 100.5, on West Forty-third street, south side, 140 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward W. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.8 by 113.3 by 50 by 121.8, on St. Nicholas avenue, west side, 30.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street, and a plot, 50.8 by 135.4 by 50 by 143.9, on the same avenue, east side, 364.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street.

Saturday, March 25.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-first street, north side, 280 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 175.3 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 150, on Fordham avenue, south side, adjoining land of David Hill, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also at Tremont, on the premises, at 3 P. M., public auction sale of a two-story frame house, a barn, and plot of land 108 by 300, on Washington street, south-west corner of Marble street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story and attic brick store, dwelling, and lot, No. 191 East Broadway, s. e. corner of Jefferson st., lot 23.7x65.6	$15,622

By Thomas Nichols.

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 65th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.4	$10,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story frame house and lot, East 118th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 21x100.10	$6,275

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 17.

24th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8, (leasehold;) Lucy D. Fisk, (Ind. and Ex.,) to Peter H. Watson	nom.
24th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8, (leasehold;) same to same	nom.
23d st., n. s., No. 331, 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 19.4x52x142.4; Lucy D. Fisk to Hugh J. Jewett	nom.
23d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x98.8; also, 24th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.8; Lucy D. Fisk to Peter H. Watson	nom.
24th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8, leasehold; Jay Gould to Peter H. Watson	$9,000
24th st., s. s., 258.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 6.6x55; same to same	9,000
24th st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of 8th av., 21x55; same to same	9,000
24th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th av., 19x55; same to same	9,000
23d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x63; same to same	10,000
23d st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x63; same to same	10,000
23d st., n. s., 115.10 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x63; same to same	9,000
24th st., s. s., 204 ft. w. of 8th av., 21x55; same to same	10,000
23d st., s. s., 178.4 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x63; same to same	10,000
23d st., n. s., 199.2 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x63; same to same	10,000
23d st., n. s., 157 ft. w. of 8th av., 23.10x63; same to same	10,000
23d st., n. s., 136.8 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x63; same to same	10,000
24th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8; same to same	9,000
24th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.8; same to same	9,000
23d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th av., 53x142.4x irregular; same to same	15,000
24th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8; same to same	9,000
24th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8; same to same	9,000
24th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.8; same to same	9,000
23d st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th av., 30x63; same to same	10,000
24th st., s. s., 196 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x55; same to same	9,000
8th av., e. s., lot No. 900 Hermitage, between 40th and 41st sts., 24.8x100; Peter Radley to Ignatius Radley	nom.
Denman st., n. s., 210.11 ft. w. of Boston road, 25x118.5, 23d Ward; Henry T. Wing, Referee, to Henry F. Voessing	4,200
Boston road, n. w. corner Denman st., 29.7¼x110.11, 23d Ward; T. Wing, Referee, to Henry F. Voessing	6,600
Gouverneur st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x118.5, 23d Ward; same to William W. Huntington	1,462
22d st., n. s. 269.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 21x98.9; Alexander Miller to Ernest G. Stedman	nom.
Same property; Ernest G. Stedman to Ann Miller	nom.
2d av., s. e. corner 29th st., 26.2x100; also, 2d av., e. s., 151.9 ft. s. of 29th st., 25.9x80; James G. Burchell and wife to Mary J. Burchell	51,000
3d av., w. s., 25x135, (23d Ward,) John J. J. Clarke to Maria Campbell	8,000
Gouverneur st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 50x118.5, (23d Ward;) Henry T. Wing, Referee, to William W. Huntington	900
Gouverneur st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x118.5, (23d Ward;) Henry T. Wing, Referee, to Enoch J. Voessing	625
Westchester av., s. e. corner Retreat av., 10x120, irregular, (23d Ward;) Henry T. Wing to Enoch J. Voessing	2,250
Same property, also Gouveneur st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of Courtlandt, 25x118.5, (23d Ward) Enoch J. Voessing and wife to William H. Huntington	158
Boston road, n. w. corner Denman st., 29.7¼x110.11; also Denman st., n. s., 210.11 ft. w. of Boston road, 25x118.5, (23d Ward;) Enoch J. Voessing and wife to William H. Huntington	3,600
26th st., n. s., 175 w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Roderick F. Farrell, Referee, to William Waters	24,100
Jane st., (No. 24,) s. s., between Greenwich av. and 4th st., 20x100; Henry Chuck and wife to Isaac Kamak	nom.
Boston Road, e. s., irregular to Southern Boulevards, ½ part of 24th Ward; Eliza D. Swain to Annie R. Whitney	nom.
137th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis av., 325x200, to 138th st.; Eliza D. Swain to Annie R. Whitney	nom.
5th av., e. s., 25.4 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.7x100; also, Madison av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 80th st., 25x95; also, Madison av., w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 80th st., 25x95, (½ part of;) also, 19th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x102.2 (½ part of;) also, 3d av., e. s., 108 ft. n. of 138th st., 108x100; same to same	nom.
Madison av., n. w. corner of 75th st., 27.2x95; Daniel Seymour, Referee, to United States Life Insurance Co.	16,200
Madison av., s. e. corner of 75th st., 28.8x100; same to same	16,000
44th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Thomas Nast and wife to Kathrina Jaeger	nom.
2d av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 62d st., 25x70; Jacob David and wife to Isaac C. Ogden	23,000
124th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th av., 201.10 to 125th st. x125; Philip Teets to Francis L. Wandell	nom.
52d st., n. s. 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5; John Rooney and wife to Thos. M. Peters	15,500
Columbia st., w. s., 175 ft. w. of Delancey, 25x100; George P. Smith, Referee, to John Keyes	11,500
1st av., s. e. corner 42d st., 49.7x75; Joseph M. Duryee and wife to Charles H. Todd	nom.
78th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Jacob David and wife to August Swebeler	21,000
Oak st., s. s., 51.6 ft. e. of Chambers st., 55.9x irregular; Eugene E. Kircher to George H. Fletcher	7,909
58th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5; John D. Phyfe and wife to William R. Rose	nom.
22d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x98.9; Edward Wesley and wife to J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company	15,000
3d av., w. s., 74.0¾ ft. n. of 41st st., 24.8¾x100; Alexander H. Wallace, Referee, to Robert Seibt	6,400
124th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th av., 125x201.10 to 125th st.; Francis L. Wandell to Louisa S. Teets	nom.
124th st., s. s., 281.3 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.11; Abram B. Van Dusen and wife to Horatio N. Sherwood	29,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 109 East 16th st; price to suit the times.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

$1,000 CASH.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS cottage, below cost, on reasonable terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

A FINE 33-FOOT HOUSE FOR SALE close to 5th av., below 23d st. Price, $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock; magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete, with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 58TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; excavated and ready for improvement; separately if desired. This block is carefully restricted against stables and all other nuisances. To parties building for their own occupancy, money will be advanced if desired. Apply to the owner, J. R. SMITH, 79 Cedar st., between 1 and 4 o'clock.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, 12 lots on north side of 132d st., 100 feet west of 7th av.; street graded, curbed, guttered, and flagged, and ready for immediate improvement. These lots will be sold lower than any yet offered. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

$22,000 ONLY.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, 22x60x100, good order, handsome block, 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; Columbia College leasehold, $350 a year. This is a bargain.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE EXtra large English-basement house, No. 402 West 23d st.; in perfect order; possession at once; house 25x60, and six stories. Apply to
JAS. R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house for sale in 38th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; arranged in a novel and attractive manner and in perfect order throughout; price low and terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE ON 23D ST., AT very much less than its present value.
J. R. EDWARDS, 6th av., corner 23d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.

The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr.
LENOX, Mass., March 1, 1876.

IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or rent, the property of William Green; a handsome, well-furnished brick house, in complete order, with all modern improvements; gas and spring water throughout; sloping lawn; garden well fruited; situation unusually fine, extended prospect; perfectly healthy; neighborhood particularly desirable; horse, carriages, and cow furnished if desired; possession given immediately. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PIECES OF improved and unimproved property at Riverdale, on the Hudson; this property can now be bought low, and as the Park Commissioners will lay out this district as a Park, it is now a good time to invest. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale, or HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT COS COB, (GREENWICH,) Conn.—Cottage, eight rooms, heater, bay-windows, &c.; one acre; carriage-house; whole fronting on the Sound; absolutely healthy; near churches and schools; five minutes from depot; furnished or unfurnished; photographs, &c.
BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, MONTCLAIR.—FOR sale, a very desirable property, containing sixteen acres, on the eastern slope of Orange Mountain, and adapted for immediate improvement. Mountain av. divides the plot, with frontage on each side of 700 feet; also, large frontage on Eagle Rock and Valley Way and Mountain av. GEO. W. ABBE, No. 8 Pine st.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE mansions and grounds for sale or to let at decided bargains; one on Washington Heights, (City,) the other the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, in Paterson, N. J.; about thirty-five rooms each. For permits apply to A. H. EDINGER, No. 17 Nassau st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND PLOTS OF GROUND, with cottages, &c., at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, facing the great East Chester Bay, can be bought at very low prices. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO HAVE A country residence nearer New-York, would exchange his place at Newport for one at Tarrytown, Englewood, or Morristown. Address W. B. C., No. 25 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

To close an estate.
Valuable Jersey City
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins
Will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M.
WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1876,
The lots with three-story frame building thereon, Nos. 65, 67, and 69 Newark av., making a plot 50x100. Maps and further particulars of Auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st., New-York, or EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, No. 37 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
NOS. 49 AND 51 STANTON ST.,
(south side, between Eldridge and Forsyth sts.,)
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
The buildings are three and four story, brick, on front and rear. Lots each 22.2x75 feet.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.
BY COLE & MURPHY,
City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE CLINTON AV. RESIDENCE AND ADAMS ST. MARKET PROPERTY, BROOKLYN,
Belonging to the estate of the late JOHN McCONVILL.

The CLINTON AV. property embraces an elegant mansion and fourteen lots of ground on the corner of De Kalb av. The market is a three-story brick building, covering about seven lots of ground on Adams st., near Fulton st. For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE estates of Augustus D. Halbert, deceased, and Margaret L. Cabre, deceased, &c., TUESDAY, March, 21, 1876, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.; valuable vacant lots and improved property on Broadway, Ewen, Devoe, North 2d and Shaffer sts.; also, on Evergreen and Central avs., including choice corners; also, the valuable New-York tenement property No. 86 Sheriff st. Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MUCH BETTER THAN A FLAT.—THE second and third floors, eight rooms and bath, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, West 22d st.; all improvements, splendid condition, and with first-class other occupant; rent, including gas and furnace heat, $75 ₽ month. This is a very choice part of a house.
JAS. R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and outbuildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.; a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block; to let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house, all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also, stable. This property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order. Rent $3,000.
Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN.

Four-story brown-stone house, 22x55, with elegant dining-room extension, No. 405 West 21st st., opposite Theological Seminary Park; depot for elevated railroad on the corner; house frescoed; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 191 9th av., or WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET.—A NUMBER OF UNFURNISHED DWELLing houses on the west side of town at moderate rents, from $800 to $4,500 per year; also several desirable business places suitable for milliners, dressmakers, tailors, &c.
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.,
second door east of 8th av.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—LOW-PRICED HOUSES TO RENT.
BY JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.,
corner 6th av.
West 20th st., $1,500; West 20th st., $1,200; West 21st st., $1,200; West 21st st., $1,600; West 21st st., $1,100; West 22d st., $1,200; West 22d st., $1,300; West 22d st., $1,200; West 22d st., $1,400; West 23d st., $1,400; West 23d st., $1,200; West 23d st., $1,700; West 24th st., $1,400; West 24th st., $1,500; West 24th st., east of 6th av., $1,600; West 25th st., $1,200; West 28th st., $1,600; East 31st st., $1,200; West 32d st., $1,100; East 30th st., $900; West 31st st., near Broadway, $4,000; West 34th st., $2,100; West 39th st., $1,900; West 40th st., $1,100; East 49th st., $1,300; East 50th st., $1,200; East 51st st., $900; West 51st st., $3,750; West 54th st., $1,500; East 59th st., $1,600; West 57th st., $1,000; East 57th st., $1,200; East 69th st., $2,500; East 87th st., $700; East 84th st., $3,900; Lexington av., $2,000; and many others in various localities.
Reasonable offers will be entertained for our houses from good tenants. JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.
See *Herald* for other advertisements.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.
Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HIRE AN Elegant and Expensively-furnished House on West 14th st.—An owner in ill health will rent his elegant house, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, expensively furnished, at a very low rent to a responsible party; if used for boarders, must be first-class and rent secured; immediate possession if wanted; gentleman and wife would perhaps arrange to board with occupant. Seen by permit from this office only, from 10 to 4.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Apply as above.

TO LET—THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, LYME, Conn. This hotel is pleasantly situated, commanding fine views of Connecticut River and Long Island Sound. Apply to D. CHADWICK,
Lyme, Conn.

TO LET—LOW RENTS—HIGH-STOOP HOUSES ON 74th st. and Lexington av.; some with mirrors; also, a furnished house at Long Branch for the season. Particulars, No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts., 8 to 11, 2 to 5.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE, for private family; 45th st., near Lexington av.; good order; rent, only $1,000. OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing houses, Nos. 235 and 239 Thompson st., near Washington Square; rent, $900. Apply to JAMES T. TAILER, No. 48 South Washington Square.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A WELL furnished house, replete with modern conveniences and pleasantly situated; rent, $100 a month. Address Box No. 456 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

HOTEL—RUTHERFURD PARK—THIRTY minutes' from New-York City; thirty rooms; new and complete; for rent or sale.
R. K. STEWART, No. 81 Cedar st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO 68 BROADWAY.
Brown-stone house to let cheap on West 15th st., near 6th av.; rent only $1,600 to responsible tenant.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR ONE year from 1st of May, at Orange Junction, N. J.; rent $1,500. Address S., Box No. 47 East Orange, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 43 East 30th st. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO. 68 BROADWAY.
BROADWAY STORES AND LOFTS TO LET, CHEAP.
Near Grand st., 25x100.
Near Bleecker st., 25x100.
Corner Waverley place, 29x100.
Near 11th st., on Union square.
And on Lispenard and Walker sts., near Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building, Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.; the building is 40x90, lighted all round, with a 60-horse power engine, steam-heating, &c., all of first-class build. Apply on the premises.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, HOUSE AND STORE, No. 933, west side, between 21st and 22d sts. Inquire at No. 340 West 46th st., between the hours of 2 and 4; none but principals dealt with.

LOFTS TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART (OR portion) of premises Nos. 4 and 6 John st., suitable for light manufacturing or office business; light unsurpassed. Apply to T. STEWART, No. 8 John st.

OFFICES TO LET—BUILDING NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, singly or in suites; also basements. Apply on premises, to T. W. ABBOT.

DOWN-TOWN STORES TO LET, CHEAP, on Maiden lane, Cedar, Water, Front, and Broad sts., and Broadway. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWTON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VIRGINIA FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR good paying Northern property; also, a moderate price Brooklyn house; also, forty acres on Long Island within four miles of any up-town ferry. Principals only call or address E. A. CONDIT, No. 206 Broadway, dealer in bonds, insurance stocks, first-class real estate, &c.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of
CURRIE, PURDY & CO, No. 7 Washington place.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

LECTURES.

NEW COURSE OF LECTURES IN THE Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison av., corner 53d st.—The former course presented during the Winter was received with such favor that the committee are encouraged to announce a new series: 1. The opening lecture will be given on Tuesday evening, March 21, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, and will be entitled "Hobby-riding." It is a discussion of the effects upon the world of the pursuit of specialties in knowledge and industry, and a presentation of the remedial influence of culture. This will be followed by four lectures on Italy and Rome, by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., which will be illustrated with photographic views. It is believed that all these lectures will possess peculiar interest. Dr. Holland needs no introduction; his place has long been settled in the front rank of popular writers and orators. Rev. Dr. Robinson has the widest fitness as a popular lecturer on the themes selected. It is safe to say that more information can be gathered from this course of lectures than by a week spent in Italy. Lectures will begin punctually at 7:45 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents to each lecture, $2 to the course. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door. Special terms will be made to schools.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN, OCCUPYing their own house, would like to have a gentleman and his wife board with them; can give all the room required and every comfort of a refined home; would accommodate three adults if desired. Address R. B., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, sitting and bedroom en suite; large closets; including board; for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; free use of billiard table; no moving in May; references exchanged; private family. No. 356 West 32d st., near the Elevated Railroad.

MRS. ROBERTS, FORMERLY OF WESTminster and Westmoreland Hotels, now at Nos. 279, 281, 283 4th av., will have vacancies April 1; parlors and bedrooms on first and second floors. Apply at No. 283.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FINE SUITE OF SECond-story rooms to let, with board; also handsomely furnished back parlor; terms reasonable. No. 53 West 48th st.; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED AND UNFURnished offices for physicians; also rooms, with private table. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 684 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 56TH ST.—A private family have one or two fine large rooms, which they would let to gentlemen, with or without board; terms moderate.

NOS. 31 AND 33 WEST 18TH ST.—PARTIES desiring handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, will be accommodated; transient or permanent.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, first and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET WITH BOARD, a large front room, with or without hall bed-room; house and table unexceptionable. References.
K. J. SMITH.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND STORY front; also rooms for gentlemen, with a generous table.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME, SNUG room on second floor, back, with board; also rooms on fourth floor, front, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; piano; with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., desirable rooms with or without board.

BOARD, WITH WELL-FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT ROOMS.—Families or gentlemen; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 40 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with private table or without board; breakfast if desired.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; no moving in May.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A THIRD-STORY front room to rent, with or without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant suites of rooms; fine basement for office.

BOARD WANTED.

BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—FULLY OR partially furnished large room and bedroom, with board for one or both, as may be agreed; above 23d st., between 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., PARTIAL, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOCATIONS, City or country. Send particulars and prices immediately to the Boarders' Directory, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders suited immediately.

BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A family of nine wish to board one year at a farm-house on Orange Mountain, at Summit or Chatham, N. J. Address P., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD LIKE TO make arrangements for a floor, unfurnished, from May 1, with breakfast and dinner; a private family preferred. Address T. L., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—WITH A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, board for three adults and one child; the entire second floor; best of references given and required. Address, stating full particulars, Y., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TWO rooms and board, in a private family; good location; for about $75 per month. Address MORGAN, Box 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—All modern conveniences, closets, &c., in the house of an unexceptionable private family in 30th st., east of Madison av. and near a fine French restaurant; will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ELEGANT SECOND-FLOOR SUITE, WITH superior accommodations for gentlemen, in a private family, without board. No. 33 West 23d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NO. 113 EAST 19TH st.—Two beautifully furnished, sunny, rooms on second floor, with very small family; rent low.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; prices moderate; references.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE.—PARLOR FLOOR, suitable for dentist or physician; furnished or unfurnished; also, other furnished rooms.

MRS. WILLIS, NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a front parlor, with fourth floor rooms, to let; references required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room, with southern exposure, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; bath same floor; location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; price must be moderate. Address A. W. G., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can have board and large pleasant rooms in a private family, corner of Palisade av. and Hague st., West Hoboken, or inquire at No. 238 4th av., New-York.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES' HOTEL, NO. 77 PICCADILLY, and No. 1 Berkley st., London, W., England; entirely redecorated and refurnished; every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of families and gentlemen; cuisine and wines as heretofore. G. T. OLDFIELD, Secretary and Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN RESORT AMONG THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
will be managed by Mr. B. H. PLAISTED, its former proprietor, the coming season, Mr. Wm. P. Merrill, the late proprietor, having withdrawn altogether from the business.
All communications will be hereafter addressed,
WAUMBEK HOUSE,
Jefferson, N. H.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.
MAX STADLER. | MAX STADLER & CO.,
Late Stadler & Co. | Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,
Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLSALE.
All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.
They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGHS,
INFLUENZA, IRRITATION of the CHEST, THROAT, and BRONCHITIS.
Fifty medical men of the hospitals of Paris have borne testimony to the INCONTESTABLE EFFICACY of the PASTE and SYRUP PECTORAL de NAFE DE DELANGRENIER, of PARIS, against the above ailments.
DEPOT at NEW-YORK—at FOUGERA'S PHARMACY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent book-keeper a good place; can give best references, and will loan, on good security, to his employer, $4,000. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 205 East 48th st., City.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Commences 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
EVERY NIGHT.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE! WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. OVER 100 TIMES! | Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham, in their original personations, as acted fifteen weeks to crowded houses.
PIQUE! Matinées Wednesday at 1. Saturday at 1:30.
, Seats may be secured twenty days ahead.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 2,
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission 75 cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, AT 8,
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MME. ANNA DRASDIL, CONTRALTO.
SUITE No. 1 in C, (first time) .... BACH
ARIA, "O, Fatima," Abu Hassan .... WEBER
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
SYMPHONY No. 3, (Eroica,) Op. 55 .... BEETHOVEN
CONCERT ARIA, "Hecuba" (new) .... RUBINSTEIN
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
FINE FAUST OUVERTURE .... WAGNER
Prices of Admission to the Concert as usual. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 (G. Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, FIRST BEETHOVEN NIGHT. VON BULOW will play Sonata Patetica, opus 13; Adagio con Variazioni, opus 34; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 1 in E flat; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2 in C sharp minor; Sonata, opus 110, in A flat; Fantasia, opus 77, Fifteen variations; Fuga ed Andante, finale on a theme of the Sinfonia eroica, opus 35, in E flat.
WEDNESDAY, March 22—Second Beethoven night.
THURSDAY, March 23—First Beethoven Matinée.
FRIDAY, March 24—Third Beethoven night.
SATURDAY, March 25—Second Beethoven Matinée.
ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union square. Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers ..... Messrs SHOOK & PALMER
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The greatest of the current New-York successes,
ROSE MICHEL,
with the favorite artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
in the title rôle. Other characters by a specially selected cast, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Studley, J. W. Collier, Theodore Hamilton, H. F. Daly, W. Seymour, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and S. Wright, and Mesdames C. DeLange, Meta Bartlett, and Lillian Cleves.
All the beautiful scenes of the first, second, fourth and fifth acts, used at the Union Square Theatre will be used here. Matinée, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART .... Sole Proprietor and Manager
Second week of the very successful satire, by Kenward Philp,
P. E. A. K. R. D.
A new and laughable sketch by G. L. Stoute, entitled
LOST IN NEW-YORK.
A new sketch by Mr. Harry G. Richmond, entitled
DIME NOVEL HEROES.
The champion cannon-ball performer, James Messenger.
Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway

EVENINGS 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
AN EYE-OPENER THIS WEEK. First appearance of MLLE. NINON DUCLOS and her troupe of Fifty Beautiful Circassian Female Models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivants. | Tableau Classique.
MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.
Grand tableau of Washington Crossing the Delaware.
New olio of Sixty Brilliant Star Artists.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

A. P. BURBANK. LAST ENTERTAINMENT

this season at Tabernacle Church, 2d av., between 10th and 11th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets at the door.

DR. JOHN LORD.

MONDAY, ASSOCIATION HALL, 11:30,
MIRABEAU—FRENCH REVOLUTION.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M. H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS VISITing governess, to teach French and English, or would like to do writing and copying; best references given. J. M. C., No. 71 West 52d st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, At Miner's Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, the elegant collection of paintings, statuary, bronzes, and art library of
MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY,
embracing very choice and fine examples of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

F. X. Winterhalter,	B. C. Koek-Koek,	Carl Becker,
E. Von Enhuber,	F. E. Meyerheim,	B. Desgoffe,
G. Fluggen,	E. Frère,	R. Bosch,
F. Adam,	D. Coll,	J. W. Preyer,
J. De L'n Escosura,	Meyer Von Bremen,	S. Jacobsen,
O. Achenbach,	E. Verboeckhoven,	F. Happel,
P. Hess,	H. Salentin,	J. P. Hasenclever,
A. Ortmans,	L. G. Brillouin,	A. Tidemand,
J. W. T. Van Starkenborgh,	Carl Hubner,	H. Burgers,
	A. Schreyer,	Prof. Geyer,
H. Herzog,	E. Hildebrandt,	L. Robbe,
F. Willems,	E. Leutze,	D. Huntington,
J. F. Kensett,	W. Ranney,	R. Gignoux,
G. Inness,	L. R. Mignot,	T. Doughty,
W. H. Beard,	W. M. Oddie,	Woodville,

And others of celebrity.
Also, Life-size Marble statuary by Halbig, of Munich; Mozier, of Rome, and Hiram Powers, of Rome. Bronzes by Carrier, of Paris, together with a Library of Art, Books superbly illustrated, many of which are extremely rare and valuable.
To be sold at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, at 7:30 o'clock, by
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

MR ADOLPH KOHN OFFERS
his entire collection of IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, all new and of this year's importation,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
at extraordinarily low prices,
at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE
of high class American and foreign OIL PAINTINGS, now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., and to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 23 and 24, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammer-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR SWEEPING AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of May, 1876.
Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms. By order of the Commissioners.
R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20,
will be presented, for the first time on the English-speaking stage, and in a style of unexampled elegance and excellence, Victorien Sardou's latest comedy, in four acts, entitled

FERREOL.

The characters in this representation are as follows:
FERREOL DE MEYRAN, a Military Officer .... Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr.
MARQUIS DUMARTEL, Judge of the Court of Assizes at Aix .... Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
LAVARDAUD, Deputy Public Prosecutor .... Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
PALAMEDES PERRISOL, a Rearer of Silkworms .... Mr. STUART ROBSON
MARTIAL, Gamekeeper to the Marquis Dumartel .... Mr. J. H. STODDART
MAXIME, a Gentleman of Aix .... Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
DR. BROCHAT, a Physician .... Mr. T. E. MORRIS
LUDOLPHE, Photographer, of Paris .... Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
SEXTIUS ..... } Ushers of } .... Mr. W. H. WILDER
VARDEL ..... } the Court } Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
SIMON ..... } of Aix. } .... Mr. ALFRED BECKS
BONNEAU, a Clerk of the Court .... Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
ALEXIS, a Valet .... Mr. C. S. COLLINS
JEAN, Madame D'Orbesson's Servant .... Mr. F. E. LAMB
ROBERTE, Marquise Dumartel .... Miss KATE CLAXTON
MADAME D'ORBESSON, Ferreol's Sister .... Miss IDA VERNON
MADAME DE L'ESTAQUE .... Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
MADAME DE VALTAMIERS .... Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
MADAME D'ARTIGUES .... Miss IDA JEFFREYS
(Her first appearance on any stage.)
THERESE, Madame D'Orbesson's God-daughter .... Miss MAUD HARRISON
(Her first appearance here.)
DENISE, the Marquise's Waiting Maid .... Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
THE SCENE IS LAID AT AIX, IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. TIME, THE PRESENT.
All the scenes used in this play have been expressly painted for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage. The music has been expressly arranged and composed by Mr. H. Tissington.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, FIRST MATINEE OF FERREOL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. MATT MORGAN .... Manager
Triumphant success of the ideal vaudeville of America; crowded houses; increase of novelties. MONDAY, March 20, and every evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY matinées at 1:30. Morton's side-splitting farce, TOPKNOT'S DILEMMAS, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Chas. Villers, Miss Annie Mack.
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,
in an entire new list of his wonderful imitations of celebrated actors, followed by the very laughable comedietta entitled, THE WRONG MAN; Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. V. Hogan, Mr. Jas. Danvers, Miss A. Estelle, in a bouquet of choice vocal gems. ADMIRAL DOT, the smallest man alive, in his unrivaled specialties. Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's decidedly successful travestie on Augustin Daly's Pique, entitled, THE PIQUE FAMILY; A PLAY ON THE DALY, rearranged with new situations, new music, new dances, new songs, new duets, new choruses, and including Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss Florence Ellis, Miss A. Estelle, Miss Eva West, Miss Julia Hogan, Miss Nellie Boyd, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Chas. Villers, Mr. Harry Josephs, Mr. Vincent Hogan, Mr. J. Danvers, Admiral Dot, and terminating with the magnificent transformation entitled, COLUMBIA'S COURT, by Matt Morgan.
Proscenium boxes, $8 and $10; Orchestra stalls, $1; Balcony, reserved, 75 cents; general admission, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

LAST NIGHTS OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Remember, only TWO WEEKS in which to see the great tragedy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIMES.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
, WEDNESDAY of this week, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT. MATINEE PERFORMANCE.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SIXTH WEEK
of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy,
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
BRASS.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY (that "perverter of truth.")
Box-office open 8 to 4 | Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Balcony, 50 cents. | Secure seats ahead.
"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The
CONTINUED AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the series of
STANDARD COMEDIES AND DRAMAS
now being presented at this Theatre,
UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONES FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
The programme for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, will be as follows:
Monday and Friday Evenings,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Wednesday Evening, and Saturday Matinee,
THE WONDER:
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.—"KEEP a Little Corner in Your Heart for Me," by Chamberlain, is a great success, 40 cents; "Sweet Birds," by the author of "Little Robin, tell Kitty," 35 cents; "Harp of David," (meditation for the piano,) Schwing, 75 cents; "Don Quixote," march characteristique, G. W. Warren, 75 cents; "Sighing and Singing," Albites, 40 cents; "Pond Lilies," caprice for piano, Barg, 50 cents; "I do feel so Awfully Loose," Maccdermott's great song, 40 cents; "White Rose Waltz," Bernstein, 75 cents. Copies mailed on receipt of price.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store No. 39 Union Square, New-York.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8. F. S. CHANFRAU, In O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES, And THE FIRST NIGHT; Or, Behind the Scenes. | MATINEE AT 2. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Introducing only original ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS And FULL COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
PEEK, a daily play.
The Funny Old Girls.
She Stoops to Conquer.
Seats secured. Matinée, Saturday at 2.

A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE ELDER HERRMANN, will give instruction in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.
J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. Kittie O'Neil, Bobby Newcomb, three Turners; Louise, The Drummer Girl; Cony and Fox, Harry Bryant, and Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinees TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—THE UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, of Tennessee, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. RAHT, CHARLES RAHT, and JOHN THOMAS, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 4, 1876.
SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876, and on the 23d inst. the said complaint was amended; and as so amended was duly filed in said Clerk's office on the 23d day of February, 1876, of which notice is hereby given.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1876. SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.
f28-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—CONRAD BROWN, plaintiff, against JOHN KEUNELL, Kate Keunell, his wife; Rosina Dorn, Augustus Thau, individually and as Trustee of Rosina Dorn, formerly Williams; Joseph A. Haynes, The People of the State of New-York, Henry Dorn, Barbara Dorn, his wife; John Dorn, and Amelia Dorn, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1876.
LAWRENCE & WAEHNER, Plaintiff's attorneys.
'14-1aw6wM'

THE COST OF LIVING.

1873 *AND* 1876 *COMPARED.*

A SLIGHT SAVING IN PROVISIONS—REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES—THE COST OF BOARDING—DECLINE IN HOUSE RENTS—THE AVERAGE REDUCTION IN ALL EXPENSES UNDER NINE PER CENT.

It is not an easy matter to make a fair contrast of the cost of living now compared with the amount it cost three years ago. Dealers in the chief commodities which go to sustain a household differ as to the reduction which has taken place in their goods, while inquiries among the poor and middle classes would lead to the belief that the reduction in prices is not so large as is asserted by the retail dealers. Indeed, the latter say that as regards clothing and clothing materials, as well as in household furniture, a great proportion of the reduction in prices is due, not to any falling off in the first cost of the article, but to the fact that people were not able to pay the old prices, and that they, the dealers, were obliged to sacrifice for the present a large portion of their usual profits so as to bring the goods within the means of their customers. If they had not done this trade would be in a worse condition than it is at present, but they expected that with the return of prosperous times employment for the working classes would be more general, and that, as money would be more plentiful, a greater demand would be created for all articles, and that, as a necessary consequence, prices would advance to their former standard. Just now every person is economizing as much as possible. There are fewer luxuries at the table, less clothing is purchased, and as for furniture, nothing is got except what is absolutely necessary.

From careful inquiries made by a TIMES reporter the following results have been obtained: As regards provisions, as will be seen by the appended list of prices, the reduction on the whole is very slight, perhaps not exceeding five per cent. In meat of all kinds there is no reduction; in fresh fish the price appears to be about fifteen per cent. less, while in smoked and shell fish the cost is about the same as it was three years ago. Poultry and game show no decline, and butter, lard, cheese, and fruit remain at about the old prices. Vegetables show a considerable reduction, at least twenty per cent., and eggs show about the same decline in price. Flour, by retail, is from $1 to $1 50 per barrel cheaper, or from ten to twelve per cent. less than it was three years ago, but it is not so generally used in the homes of the poor and middle classes as is supposed. Among the poorer classes they have not proper facilities for baking, nor can they command a sufficient sum of money to purchase a barrel of flour, which now ranges from $7 to $8 50; they are, therefore, compelled to purchase bakers' bread, and although the price of flour has been reduced, the consumers all assert that the size of the loaves are exactly the same as they were three years ago, and that they have, therefore, gained no advantage by the falling off in price. When the price of flour advances the bakers are quick to lessen the size of the loaf, but when the price declines they are slow to make a change. There seems to be no change of any consequence in the price of oatmeal, new milk, or coal. There is some falling off in the lower qualities of tea, perhaps fifteen per cent., in consequence of the abolition of the duty about three years ago, but in coffee the consumers have not got the benefit of the removal, and the price remains about the same. In sugar there is a reduction of about ten per cent.

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND CLOTHING.

In matters which go to make up the general furnishing of a house, there is a reduction of from ten to fifteen per cent. In furniture, the demand for which has considerably abated, there is a falling off in price of fully ten per cent., and this reduction applies more generally to the best grades. In cutlery, china-ware, and earthen-ware the reduction amounts to about fifteen per cent., though on imported goods it is claimed that there is little, if any, falling off in the wholesale prices.

Next to provisions, clothing forms the most important item in the expenditures of the household. In ready-made suits of inferior quality for men and boys, a reduction of fully fifteen per cent. has taken place. Many dealers assert that the reduction amounts to twenty per cent., but the former figure will be found nearer to the mark. In the better class of ready-made suits, especially those made of imported goods, there is scarcely any reduction, certainly not exceeding five per cent., and in suits made to order the cost remains about the same. In gentlemen's furnishing goods the reduction is about ten per cent. In ladies' dresses, made of domestic goods, the prices have been reduced, on an average about fifteen per cent., and some of the large retail houses say that their prices are less than they were three years ago by twenty per cent. There is about the same reduction in imported goods, though the first cost does not justify it, and the shade of profit is claimed to be very small. In ladies' underclothing a like reduction of fifteen per cent. has taken place. A representative of one of the largest dry goods houses in the City said to the writer that they were now selling some goods ten per cent. below the prices of 1873, although they themselves paid the same prices for them.

BOARD AND LODGING.

As regards the large number of men and women who live in boarding-houses, their position touching the matter of board has not been materially changed. In the lower class of boarding-houses frequented by laborers, the poorer class of mechanics, and seamstresses, the reduction varies from fifty cents to a dollar per week. In these houses the charge varies from $4 to $6 per week. All above the latter amount are resorted to by a better class of boarders, and these again are subdivided into classes, and the prices range all the way from $7 to $15, and even above this figure for first-class accommodation. Even boarders in the same house and sitting at the same table do not pay alike. One may pay $8 or $10 a week, while another pays $12 or $15, but the increased price is not given for the "board," but for better accommodation in the shape of superior bedrooms. One may be content with a hall bedroom, or to be stowed away in the garret or fifth story, while another wants a large, airy, and "sunny" bedroom; and again one may be content with a poorly furnished apartment, while another wishes to enjoy the luxury of a well-furnished room. The difference in the accommodations then, and not the board, accounts for the difference in the rates. In all boarding-houses claiming to be respectable there is an evident reluctance to lower the rates, and the present charges vary but little from those in existence three years ago. There are, of course, instances where reductions have been made in individual cases, so as to retain a boarder or to obtain, perhaps, a new one, but there has been no general reduction among the boarding-houses as a class. In the cheap boarding-houses, where a small reduction has been made, the boarders themselves say that the supply as well as the quality of the food has been diminished. Next to regular boarders, there is a large class who rent rooms and dine in restaurants. The rent of furnished bedrooms or sitting-rooms has undoubtedly diminished from twenty to twenty-five per cent., but no one has been found to assert that the charges of restaurant-keepers have declined.

Coming back to the housekeeper, the question of rent forms an important item in the expenses of any household. Compared with three years ago, rents have on the whole certainly diminished, but there are numerous cases where the same rents are now paid that were paid in 1873. The largest falling off in rents has taken place in houses usually renting above $600 per annum. Houses above that rent do not bring within fifteen to twenty per cent. of former figures, but houses below that rent are more in demand—that is, small houses ranging from $400 to $600 a year, of which a great many exist in Brooklyn. Even the rent of these houses has fallen off from ten to fifteen per cent. In French flats and houses let in floors, but not classed as tenement-houses, there is a reduction of fully ten per cent., but, as already stated, there are among this class of tenants many whose rents have not been reduced. They find the places to suit them in many respects, and there is a growing feeling abroad against constant change of residence. A change involves considerable expense, trouble, and annoyance, and many heads of families prefer paying a few dollars extra rather than have the bother of removing. The demand for rooms in tenement-houses has not by any means diminished, but as the hard times have affected the class who live in these houses more perhaps than any other, many of the occupants have been unable to pay their former rent, and the landlords have been compelled to lower the rates, owing to the poverty of their tenants. Many of the tenants, too, have given up good rooms and gone into inferior ones at lower rents. On the whole, there is a reduction of fully fifteen per cent. in the rent of tenement-rooms.

THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The prices of meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables herewith appended are those which have prevailed in Washington Market. As the great majority of the consumers are unable to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this market, they are compelled to purchase most of these articles from butchers in their immediate neighborhood, or in corner groceries, and at an increased price. It does not follow that because many of the necessaries of life are cheaper now in Washington Market or in large distributing houses than they were three years ago, the great body of the public derive a corresponding advantage from it. The local butchers and the corner groceries, like the bakers, are not at all ready to follow in the wake of Washington Market when a decline in prices sets in. From all of these facts the following may be fairly deduced:

I. That in the staple articles used in the household, such as meat, bread, milk, butter, poultry, coffee and coal, there is comparatively no reduction, but that in fish, tea, vegetables, flour and eggs there is, according to Washington Market prices, on an average about fifteen per cent. reduction. As the cost of these articles, however, in any household would not amount to one-fourth of the cost of the articles on which there is no reduction, it follows that the average reduction on the prime necessaries of a household does not exceed five per cent. Among the poor and middle classes it is generally estimated that about half the income of the head of the family is required to cover these household expenses, so that the reduction would amount to about two and one-half per cent. on his income.

II. The working classes who purchase ready-made clothing save, compared with three years ago, fifteen per cent., and there is a reduction of fifteen per cent. in nearly all that goes to clothe a woman. It is supposed that the clothing of a family takes away from one-fifth to one-fourth of the income. If this be a reasonable estimate—and there is no reason to doubt it—the saving in clothing would be about three per cent. of the year's income. On the other hand, those who purchase clothes to order do not save anything.

III. Furniture and other supplies, with rent, take the remainder of the earnings. As the reduction in these items amount to ten to twelve per cent., it would be equal to three per cent. on the income. All of these reductions put together amount to a total saving of about eight and a half per cent. compared with the expenditures of three years ago. This, of course, is a mere estimate, but it is a careful one, and it is if anything above rather than below the saving. The estimate, of course, applies to families who purchase their supplies in the lowest market, and those who resort to corner groceries and fourth-rate clothing houses do not, certainly, effect a saving in their purchases.

IV. Boarders and those who rent rooms save perhaps in board and room rent from three to five per cent., while in clothing the saving depends altogether, as regards the male boarders, on the quality of the clothing which they purchase. If they buy from a fashionable tailor they will pay the old prices, but if they are content with the ready-made goods they will save perhaps from three to four per cent. of their income.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

The following table shows the Washington Market prices of meat, fish, poultry and game, vegetables, butter, eggs, and other articles in March, 1873, and the present month:

	1873.	1876.
Porterhouse steak, per pound	30 to 35	30 to 35
Sirloin steak, per pound	23 to 25	22 to 25
Roasting beef, per pound	18 to 25	16 to 25
Round steak, per pound	18 to 22	20 to 22
Stewing pieces, per pound	8 to 12	10 to 14
Mutton, fore quarters, per pound	8 to 12	8 to 10
Mutton, hind quarters, per pound	12 to 16	12 to 15
Mutton, shoulders, per pound	8 to 10	6 to 8
Mutton, chops, per pound	10 to 16	16 to 20
Pork, for roasting, per pound	10 to 12	14 to 15
Veal, fore quarters, per pound	10 to 16	10 to 12
Veal, hind quarters, per pound	20 to 22	14 to 20
Veal, cutlets, per pound	20 to 35	25 to 30
Hams, smoked, per pound	16 to ..	17 to 18
Hams, shoulders, per pound	10 to ..	13 to ..
Hams, pickled, per pound	16 to 18	16 to 18
Sausages, per pound	12 to 16	15 to 18
Sausages, smoked, per pound	15 to 20	15 to 20
Beef tongues, each	75 to $1 00	75 to $1 00
Smoked beef, per pound	18 to 25	18 to 25
Bologna sausages, per pound	14 to 20	14 to 20
Pigs' tongues	10 to ..	10 to 12
Prepared hams, per pound	25 to ..	28 to ..
Bacon, per pound	15 to ..	18 to 19
Corned pork, per pound	10 to 12	15 to 16
FISH.		
Codfish, per pound	10 to 12	8 to 10
Eels, per pound	20 to 25	15 to 20
Flounders, per pound	10 to 12	8 to 10
Blackfish, per pound	15 to ..	12 to 15
Black bass, per pound	15 to 25	15 to 18
Pickerel, per pound	20 to 25	15 to 20
White-fish, per pound	25 to ..	20 to ..
Catfish, per pound	15 to ..	12 to ..
Carp, per pound	20 to ..	15 to 20
Perch, per pound	12 to 15	10 to 15
Haddock, per pound	8 to 10	8 to 10
Salmon, per pound	50 to ..	55 to 65
Striped bass, per pound	25 to 35	20 to 25
Lobster, per pound	12 to 15	10 to 12
Shad, each	50 to $1 25	50 to $1 25
Smoked mackerel, per pound	20 to ..	25 to ..
Dry cod, per pound	10 to ..	9 to ..
Smoked eel, per pound	25 to ..	25 to ..
POULTRY AND GAME.		
Fowls, per pound	18 to 20	16 to 20
Spring chickens, per pound	18 to 24	20 to 28
Turkeys, per pound	18 to 22	18 to 22
Spring duck, per pound	21 to 25	20 to 28
Geese, per pound	15 to 18	16 to 18
Rabbits, per pair	40 to 50	50 to 60
Tame squab, per dozen	$5 00 to $6 00	$4 00 to $4 50
Black duck, per pair	75 to $1 00	80 to 1 25
Wild duck, per pair	75 to ..	75 to 1 00
Red heads, per pair	$1 25 to ..	1 25 to 1 50
Canvass-back ducks, pair	3 00 to ..	2 50 to 3 00
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, per half peck	25 to 30	15 to 20
Turnips, per half peck	25 to ..	15 to ..
Cabbages, per head	25 to ..	10 to 15
Celery, per bunch	15 to 25	10 to 12
Beets, per half peck	25 to 30	15 to 20
Canned tomatoes	25 to ..	15 to ..
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	40 to 50	40 to ..
Canned peas	30 to 40	20 to 40
Canned beans	25 to 40	20 to 22
SUNDRIES.		
Best family butter, per pound	35 to 40	35 to 40
Common family butter, per pound	25 to 30	22 to 28
Cheese, per pound	18 to 20	15 to 18
Eggs, per dozen	35 to ..	20 to ..
Apples, per half peck	30 to 40	40 to ..
Prunes, per pound	10 to ..	15 to ..
Dried peaches, per pound	15 to 22	15 to ..
Dried apples, per pound	10 to 14	12 to ..
Dried pears, per pound	12 to ..	15 to ..
Dried currants, per pound	10 to 15	10 to ..
Dried cherries, per pound	10 to 15	15 to ..
Cranberries, per quart	18 to 20	15 to ..
Canned peaches	35 to 40	25 to ..
Canned pears	45 to ..	35 to ..
Canned cherries	40 to 45	25 to 35
Canned pine-apples	40 to 50	25 to 30

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCHENCK.

THE EX-MINISTER RETICENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL—THE VOYAGE OF THE ABYSSINIA.

The long-expected steamer Abyssinia, with Gen. Robert C. Schenck, the ex-Minister to England, on board, arrived off Sandy Hook on Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Owing to the low water, she was not able to cross the bar until midnight, and did not arrrive off Quarantine until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. At sunrise she was boarded by Deputy Health Officer Mosher and a party of representatives of the press. Gen. Schenck was found to be in good health and spirits, and disposed to converse upon every subject except the scandals connected with the Emma Mine and his intended appearance before the House committee at Washington. In conversation with a TIMES reporter the General said that it would be neither dignified nor proper to state the substance of his defense against the false accusations brought against him before he had communicated it to the authorities in person. He intimated, however, that what he would have to say would completely clear up the scandal in which he had innocently become involved and afford him an ample vindication. His treatment by the opposition press in this country had been scandalously unjust, and the charge that he had been dismissed at the request of her Majesty's Government, which he now heard for the first time, was without the slightest shadow of foundation. He was willing to confide his reputation to the keeping of his English friends, and those with whom he had been brought into official contact abroad.

On reaching the dock in Jersey City the General and his daughter, who accompanied him on the voyage, were met by a party of friends, and driven to the residence of a prominent Government official in this City. It is thought that the ex-Minister will remain in New-York a day or two before proceeding to Washington. The passage of the Abyssinia was greatly delayed by tempestuous weather and strong head winds. During the first week out she made but 734 miles altogether, and on Thursday, the 9th inst., only sixty-six miles. Her longest run was 340 miles on the 13th. Her sides, on entering port were incrusted with ice, and her funnel, which is painted black, was white with frozen spray. Among the other passengers were Counselor Felippe Lopez Netto, Vice President of the Brazilian Centennial Commission; Emil Brusewitz, Special Commissioner to the Centennial from Sweden; M. Fernando Amarant, of Paris, author of the Franco-American Centennial play, "Les Patriotes," which was awarded the prize at the recent competition in Paris, and ex-Mayor Samuelson, of Liverpool.

PICKPOCKETS IN COURT.

While the St. Patrick's procession was marching up Broadway on Friday last, Detectives Thompson and Titus, of the Central Office, noticed two well-known pickpockets, named John Greeley and Kate Ryan, acting in a suspicious manner in the neighborhood of Tenth street. They were arrested, and on searching them the Detectives found ten pocket-books on the person of the woman, some of which had been "weeded" of their contents. Greeley had in his pocket two rolls of bills, amounting in all to about thirty-two dollars. Among the pocket-books found on the woman were two exactly alike, which had been stolen from two young ladies to whom they were presented on Christmas Day. One of these ladies, Miss Mary Welsh, of No. 18 West Twenty-seventh street, complained to the Police that her pocket had been picked on Broadway. She stated the way in which the bills were placed in the pocket-book, and those found on Greeley were ascertained to be in precisely the same position. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Morgan held Greeley and the woman to answer in default of $1,000 bail each. The Detectives are of the opinion that these two were "pals" of others more expert than themselves.

THE REVIVAL EXERCISES.

MR. MOODY'S SUNDAY SERMONS.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS AT ALL THE MEETINGS—LECTURE ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JACOB—"SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD" THE TEXT OF THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Nearly seven thousand people attended the early morning service at the Hippodrome yesterday to listen to Mr. Moody's lecture on the "Life and Character of Jacob." After the usual preliminary exercises, Mr. Sankey sang the solo "There's a light in the valley for me," after which the congregation sang "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

As the hymn ended, Mr. Moody said: We have for our subject to-day the life and character of Jacob. There was a time when I stumbled over that life. I used to think that because he was an Old Testament saint God indorsed everything he did. But when I came to know my Bible better I found out my mistake. I found that his character was portrayed as a warning to us. As I said last Sunday, if every character in the Bible was like Joshua or Daniel the book would lose its effect upon us. These men would be above us. But in Jacob we see our own nature illustrated. Why, I can find a thousand Jacobs in the Church to-day where I can find but one Daniel! Now, as I endeavor to study this character, I don't want it thought that I am going back through the ages to bring up Jacob's sins, and not speak to you of your own. We must remember that in Jacob we see ourselves, and in his sins our own transgressions. No doubt you all remember the story of the young Scotch minister, who preached to the congregation about modern sins—the sins of their own times and people. When he had finished, the old sexton took him one side and said: "Look here, young man, you can preach to this congregation about the sins of Jacob and his kind in the Bible, and you will be popular. But if you want to retain this pulpit and the respect of your parishioners, don't you go talking to them about their sins." Now, you get a key to Jacob's character from his name—Jacob the deceiver. He wanted to follow God by light, rather than faith as Daniel did. He was a mother's favorite son, and he and she were always planning, planning, planning, how he could supplant his brother Esau, in his inheritance. I don't know but what we might blame his mother and father for it as much as himself. I have got sick of this idea of having favorite sons and daughters. We see how a mother's favoritism broke up Rebekah's home. We see how she planned to place him before his brother Esau, the first-born. We find that her favorite left home, and she never saw him again on earth. So it will be nowadays. I used to think that when people were not punished at once for disobedience, they went unpunished forever afterward. But I found out that we always reap as we have sown. Rebekah was paid back in her own coin. We find in the twenty-eighth chapter of Genesis that Jacob is sent away to Haran. In his journey thence he arrived at a certain place and laid down to sleep with the stones of the street for his pillow, and as he slept he dreamed that angels were coming up and down from heaven on a ladder that reached from earth to heaven, and he heard a voice cry, "I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac. The land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed." This is an unconditional promise! This is sovereign grace! This is the God of all grace dealing with deceitful man. And now, when Jacob awoke he said: "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." And he vowed a vow that "if God be with me, and will keep me in the way that I go, and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God." Now, I say that that was a mean and contemptible bargain. Right after his God had promised him His blessing, Jacob arose with an "if" on his lips. If God will do this and that, then he will make Him his God. O, these "ifs" that are always standing in the way. These doubting Christians are always putting an "if" in their faith, such as it is. They are always seeking to make a good bargain with God.

Now, we find that Jacob staid twenty years in Haran. But we never see anything in his life all those years to indicate that he met God. Nothing that shows the keeping of his promise to God when in Bethel. We find him driving sharp bargains. But he was punished for this neglect. We find him working seven years for a wife and getting the wrong woman, and then having to work seven years more for the right one. We never hear him calling to God during all this time. His life was anything but the life of a true man. And now we find that God commanded him to return to his kindred and the land of his fathers. Instead of keeping his covenant with God, instead of taking Him at His word, he stole away like a thief, taking all his goods and property with him. But when he got his face toward Canaan he was escorted on his way by the angels of God, who went on before him. As soon as the angels left him, however, we find that he was plunged into new trouble and planning again. Always planning, planning, planning—this time planning how he could meet his injured brother, Esau. I see him now dividing his people and sending them on before to appease his brother's wrath, while he himself remains cowardly behind. And I see him filled with fear and trembling as they tell him that Esau is coming with 400 men. I see him pray to God for deliverance. Now, when he is left alone, I see him wrestling with a man. Undoubtedly that was typical of the God of the Covenant, the Christ of the New Testament, wrestling with his conscience. And at length he prevailed against the man, after his thigh had been put out of joint, to have mercy upon him. Where did Jacob prevail? Did he have to force mercy from his adversary? did he have to tear a blessing from God? It was when he was too weak to wrestle again that God blessed him. So it is our strength that often stands in the way of God's blessing. It is when we are weak and penitent that He pours His mercy upon us. And now I see Jacob meeting with Esau. I can just imagine those brothers talking together over their childhood hours, and how happy they were then. The spirit of hatred died out of Esau's bosom and he greeted his brother kindly. Now, many people think that a great change came over Jacob when his name was changed after that conflict with the wrestler. But we find him again in trouble. He has built an altar in Shechem and put his own name upon it—El-Elohe-Israel. Again, we hear God speaking to him: "Arise, go up to Bethel and dwell there, and make there an altar unto God." Then Jacob spoke unto his household and commanded them to put away the strange gods that were among them, for undoubtedly he dared not take them to the City of God. It was a good day when they buried those idols underneath the oak tree. And it would be a good day for Christians if we could only bury all our indols—all the idols of the church to-day. If the drunkard could bury the bottle, and the money lover his gold! It is when the Church comes out of the world, when it clears itself of earthly affections, that God will bless it. Let us then listen to God's injunction, "Arise, go up to Bethel, and dwell there, and make there an altar unto God."

In the sixteenth verse we find that Jacob journeyed from Bethel again. God couldn't make him stay in that city. And so we find that God laid His hand upon the idol of his heart, and Rachel, his beloved wife, was taken from him. How often has it happened that God has laid the hand of affliction upon us, that in sorrow we may return to Him again. And now, as we glance through this history, we see Jacob in his old age sending Joseph, his best-beloved down to Shechem to seek his brothers. I see murder in those brothers' hearts as they see the young and favored brother coming to them at Dothan, whence they had journeyed from Shechem. And one said to the other: "Behold, the dreamer cometh!" Then, in the hatred of their hearts, they planned to kill him, but finally sold him into slavery through fear of shedding blood. And now I see them journeying back to the old father with the blood-stained coat. How that story has come down through ages. You can't read of that aged father's grief without weeping. I see those ten hypocritical brothers trying to comfort the father's sorrow, when they know in their hearts that he that he wept for was not dead, but sold into slavery by their hand. I wish I had time to finish that wonderful life. It was not until the man was descending into the evening of life that he finally learned to trust his God and found rest. But hear his dying testimony to Pharoah: "The days of the years of my pilgrimage are a hundred and thirty years. Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage." Who will say that he felt not the full burden of that harvest? What we are to learn from the lesson is not to be longing to walk in light, but, like Daniel, to walk in faith, blindly if need be, but always trusting confidently in God's mercy and saving power.

After a fervent prayer the benediction was pronounced and the congregation dispersed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

The large hall was crowded in every part at the women's meeting in the afternoon. The service was opened by the singing of the hymn "Lord I hear of showers of blessings." After prayer Mr. Sankey sang the touching solo "Waiting and Watching."

After reading the thirty-seventh psalm, Mr. Moody prayed for a widowed member of the choir, whose husband had passed away while the morning services were in progress. After the solo "There is a gate that stands ajar," Mr. Moody rose and said: I have a double text to-day. The first part of it is found in St. John, where Christ reproveth the two men who sought him by exclaiming, "What seek ye?" I thought that for a few moments this afternoon I would just like to press that question home to your hearts—"What seek ye?" Now, there were a great many classes of people that flocked to see Christ when He was on earth. Some had heard that He worked miracles, and came out of idle curiosity. Others came because they had sick friends whom they desired should be healed. Others, still, came to get the loaves and fishes. Another class came because they hated Him, and sought to entangle Him in His talk, that they might prove Him an impostor and drive Him from their coast. And lastly, some came to seek Him for what He was. I have no doubt that even many of His disciples followed Him because they thought He was going to build up a temporal and not a spiritual kingdom on earth. Judas, perhaps, thought he was to be Chief Treasurer, and Peter, no doubt, expected an appointment as Chief Secretary. They were following Him because they were seeking honors and office. They did not come for His blessing; they did not seek it, or perhaps many of them did not even care for it. How true that is to-day! Men profess Christianity and join the Church because they think they can make something by it. Now, my second text, which is found in St. Matthew. I think it is an answer to Christ's question. They go together: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Now, this is as much a command as any of Christ's injunctions. In that memorable Sermon on the Mount He put the kingdom before everything else—"Seek ye first the kingdom of God." Now, a great many people have a good many temporal matters to arrange before they seek salvation and the kingdom. Why, think they must finish up their earthly affairs before approaching the question of salvation. They, my hearers, suppose Christ spoke down from heaven to this congregation to-day. Do you think He would alter that command? You let a morning paper have in it an advertisement that 10,000 laborers are wanted at a certain place, to work eight hours a day for $2 50. What a rush there would be. If people will seek thus for temporal things, does it not show that they don't believe God's promises are real when they fail to seek His kingdom? What we want to do is to heed His command. He won't allow us to put any temporal matters before it. I remember the story of the man who bet with a friend that he would go out on the middle of London Bridge and offer the passengers a sovereign for a shilling, and yet would be unable to persuade any one to make the exchange. Well, the friend accepted the wager, and, accordingly, the man went out on the bridge and began to cry, "A sovereign for a shilling! A sovereign for a shilling!" But no one would make the exchange; they didn't believe the man. Is it not so with us to-day? God is offering us the kingdom of Heaven for nothing. But we don't believe the offer is real. We pass by without accepting the gift. If we did believe, wouldn't it be madness to reject such an offer? Here is the Prince of Heaven offering everlasting life, a gift more precious than all the riches of the world, but we are running away from Him, as a man fleeth from an enemy. Let us turn right about now, and pass into the kingdom of Heaven.

I once read of a young lady who was deeply concerned about her soul. She wanted to be a Christian, but she had very worldly parents, and they tried all they could to discourage her resolution. So once they arranged to give a grand party, and invited all the young girl's worldly friends. And when the great occasion came they decked her in a dress of great cost and beauty. The girl's thoughts were distracted from her purpose by the praises that were lavished on her dress and her own beauty. She was won back to the world. But a short time after this she lay upon a bed of sickness, which was also to be a bed of death. As she neared her last moments she desired her parents to bring her that beautiful dress. When she saw it she pointed her withered finger at it and faintly said: "There's the price of my salvation." She died without carrying out her resolution to become a Christian, and sought that means of expressing the agony of regret. Let everything else go to-day, and seek first the kingdom of God. If you should die in your sins, whose fault would it be? I don't see how people can disregard God's commands as they do. They often say, "O, I can repent by and by." Shall we give to God the dregs of a life spent in Satan's service? Is that the way to treat our Maker? Now, I don't want to denounce death-bed repentance. But I do say that I believe that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of such cases are lost. They do not repent in the heart; they're merely frightened. You can't frighten a person into religion. They would go back to their old lives if the were permitted to rise from that bed of sickness. Is there a mother here—I don't care if she be not a Christian—who would not, if asked, advise her child to "seek first the kingdom of Heaven?" Is there an angel in Heaven who would not advise a child in the same way? Nay! I will go even further! I will go down to the very borders of the lost world. Is there one victim in that lost world that will not advise you to escape—to seek Jesus? When the world, and Heaven, and hell thus urge you to seek salvation, won't you heed?

I remember, said the preacher in conclusion, an incident that occurred when I was quite a young man. I was in the country, and met there one day a farmer, who was crying and seemed to be in great trouble. When I asked him what the matter was, he related to me a story that I have never forgotten. He had left a home and a Christian mother, and had gone out into the world to seek his fortune. One day he attended church, and heard the minister preach from the text—the very one I chose to-day—"Seek first the kingdom of God." It affected him deeply, but he said to himself, "I will get rich first and then I will seek salvation." After wandering from place to place in search of employment he heard another minister preach from that text, "Seek first the kingdom of God." But, though it affected him as before, he still resolved not to become a Christian until he grew rich. A third time he heard the same text preached. He thought it was God calling to him in answer to a mother's prayers. But he deliberately turned his back on God and his conscience, and resolved not to become a Christian. "I have a farm now, and wife and children, and riches," he said, "but no appeal ever touches my heart; no sermon, however earnest, ever has effect upon me. My heart," he continued, "is as hard as that stone," pointing at the same time to a stone that lay on the ground near where we were standing. After I became converted I thought that I should like to see that man and tell him there was hope even for him. I asked my widowed mother if she knew where he was to be found, and she replied, "Why, didn't I write to you about that man? He is in the insane asylum now." So it was. All he ever moaned in his idocy was "Seek first the kingdom of God." The arrow had hit its mark at last; although reason had tottered and fallen from its throne, though the memory of the past had faded from his mind, that text still remained and was ever on his lips.

After an interval of silent and audible prayer, the congregation sang, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," and were then dismissed. The usual supplementary meetings were held at the conclusion of the service.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The large hall was filled within ten minutes after the opening of the doors at the men's meeting in the evening. The exercises were similar to those of the afternoon, consisting of singing and prayer. Mr. Moody preached from the same text and with the same effect as at the women's meeting. The services were succeeded by the usual short services and boys' meeting.

STEALING PATENT MEDICINE.

Andrew Cassidy, the boy who was arrested on Saturday last for stealing goods from his employer, Mr. S. O. A. Murphy, a wholesale druggist, of No. 81 Barclay street, and Otto Hupfeld, also a druggist, of No. 321 Chrystie street, who was arrested for receiving the stolen property, were brought up yesterday before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, when a hearing was had in the case. The facts, which have already been published in THE TIMES, are substantially these: Cassidy, who is nineteen years of age, has been in the employ of Mr. Murphy for about four years, but his peculations were not begun until a little over a year ago, and since that time he has continually kept them up, carrying away nearly every night quantities of expensive patent medicines. For some time he remained undiscovered, but the rapidity with which his goods were disappearing caused Mr. Murphy to apply to the Police for aid, and Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, were detailed to arrest the thief. After watching the movements of Cassidy for some days the detectives became satisfied that he was the only one of the employes who was concerned in the matter. On Saturday last he left the store about the usual time and was followed by Detective Reilly. He went direct to Hupfeld's store and had placed the package on the counter when the detectives entered. The boy, on being questioned, burst into tears, and confessed his guilt, while the other emphatically denied all knowledge that the goods were stolen. Cassidy, however, states that Hupfeld was in the habit of telling him every night what to bring him, and that the prices which he received for them averaged only about twenty-five per cent. of their value. Justice Kasmire held the boy in $1,000 bail to answer. Hupfeld was held in $2,000 on two different complaints, charging him with receiving stolen goods on the 16th and 19th insts. He furnished bail, and was allowed to depart.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An infant, aged six months, named Catherine Hallahan, was accidentally burned to death by her clothing catching fire from a stove at the residence of her parents, No. 415 Pearl street, yesterday morning.

Lillie Cambel, a servant in the employ of Mr. Adolph J. Nockin, No. 232 Eighth avenue, was brought before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing from her employer, and placed under $500 bail to answer.

John Breen, aged twenty-one years, of No. 259 Bleecker street, was found at the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets this morning, bleeding profusely from a stab wound in the right wrist, inflicted by an unknown man in a Carmine street liquor saloon.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Kasmire held Thomas Fitch in $1,000 bail for having committed a felonious assault on Edward McCabe, of No. 249 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., whom he cut slightly about the head with a pocket-knife, during an altercation on Saturday evening.

Frank H. Kilbacke, of No. 519 First avenue, appeared before Justice Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, and stated that William Clary had, on Jan. 19, stabbed him in various parts of the body, inflicting injuries which were severe. Clary, who pleaded that he had committed the deed in self-defense, was held in $500 bail.

A dispute took place on March 18 between John Leary, of No. 340 East Thirteenth street, and George Hiller, in the course of which Hiller drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Leary. He did not succeed in doing this, but was arraigned on complaint of Leary at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, when he was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

Michael Sullivan, of No. 434 Pearl street, and John Meehan, of No. 47 Forsyth street, were found by a policeman, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with a keg of lager-beer in their possession. He arrested them, and yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, the property was identified by George Horn, of No. 5 Madison street, who said that the keg had been taken from the cellar of his premises at No. 2 on the same street. The prisoners were held by Justice Bixby in default of $1,000 bail each.

Christopher Bracken, who on Saturday last was charged with stealing a watch belonging to James Sinnott, of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, was again arraigned before Justice Murray at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. The prisoner pleaded his innocence, saying that he had only kept the watch, knowing that the complainant had to pass through a neighborhood which had a bad reputation. Notwithstanding this plea, Justice Murray committed him in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

Ward Detective Jackson, of the Fourth Precinct, having learned that there was an envelope game in operation in No. 111 South street, went there about 9 o'clock on Saturday night and found eight men in the place. He arrested the whole party and took them, together with the implements of the game, to the station-house. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court. The proprietors, George McCoy and William Jones, were remanded for further examination and the others were discharged.

As Francis Everett, of No. 202 East Eighty-sixth street, was sleeping early yesterday morning, he was awakened by a peculiar noise which seemed to have its origin in the kitchen. He noiselessly descended the stairs and discovered an intruder in the person of James Dolan, who had collected in the middle of the floor a number of things, including kitchen utensils, and in fact everything portable that lay in his reach. With these, it is supposed, he intended to make off. On being arraigned at the Harlem Police Court, Justice Wandell thought such strong circumstantial evidence should not be overlooked, and he accordingly held him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Henry J. Schenck, No. 67 Putnam avenue, damaging wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Henry Rankin, an insurance agent, and his wife, to the amount of $500.

Charles Schwerdtfeger and Charles Locksmith were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $350 worth of furniture from the residence of Frederick Schwerdtfeger—Charles' father—at No. 156 Hester street, New-York, while he was away from home, and carrying it to Locksmith's residence, in Alabama avenue, New-Lots.

Thomas Carberry, aged twenty, of No. 675 Fifth avenue, who had lately lost a position in the Phœnix Chemical Works on account of drunkenness, went on a spree Saturday night, and falling down in a vacant lot in Seventh avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, went to sleep, and was found frozen to death yesterday morning.

John J. Price, of No. 290 Schermerhorn street, who, with Joseph Loader, was charged with having made a false affidavit in reference to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, was arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday morning on suspicion of having stolen a bag of carpet-laying tools which he was carrying. He explained that he had been detained late after laying some carpets, and he was discharged.

The Brooklyn Centennial Union, composed of about fifty German societies, held a meeting yesterday at their club-house, No. 200 Court street, and resolved to have a torchlight procession on the evening of July 3, through the principal streets to Fort Greene, to be followed by speeches, music, and other exercises, and to have a picnic and concert at Myrtle Avenue Park on the following day.

STATEN ISLAND.

The real estate agents state that the applications for houses to rent are greater in number this year than heretofore, and that they are looking forward to a prosperous season.

A large number of persons on the northern end of the island have discontinued the use of gas on account of economy, and are using kerosene. The Police Department expect to save about $290 per annum by the exchange.

From statistics collected by the Police Department of Richmond County the number of places licensed to sell liquor is 292. These are distributed as follows: Westfield, 25; Northfield, 32; Middleton, 95; Southfield, 47, and Castleton, 93. From June 18, 1873, to Jan. 27, 1876, 226 arrests were made for violation of the Excise law. Of these only 54 were discharged.

Among the amendments to the charter of the village of Edgewater suggested by the Trustees, is one to provide for the collecting of the village tax at a time other than when that of the State and county is being collected. At present these taxes are collected almost simultaneously, and smaller property-holders complain of it as a burden. It may be stated with reference to the village tax of this year that it is considerably less than it has been at any time since the granting of the charter.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors have forwarded a memorial to the Legislature deprecating the passage of laws affecting the Long Island fisheries.

A lad fourteen years old, the son of Mr. Richard Underhill, of Greenvale, while riding a spirited horse on Wednesday, was thrown to the ground, striking on his head, and sustaining such injuries that he died on the following day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Methodist Conference will meet in Newark on Wednesday of next week.

The district school at Sloatesburg has been closed because of the prevalence among the pupils of small-pox. Several of the children have died.

A Centennial Sunday-school Convention will be held from July 22 to 30, in Ocean Grove, under the auspices of the New-Jersey Sunday-school Association.

The Morris County Freeholders, having found themselves short to the amount of $15,000, have ordered the negotiation of loans for that sum in anticipation of next year's taxes. They have just discovered that their action is in conflict with the law passed recently by the Legislature, and much excitement exists in the county in consequence.

Justice Rudolph H. Puhlman and Alexander W. Harris, two prominent Democrats of Jersey City, representing different factions, became involved in a dispute at a political meeting in the Fourth District on Saturday night, and Puhlman struck Harris in the face. The men clinched and Officer Bluehm ran in and separated them, taking Puhlman to the Police Station, where he was locked up on a charge of assault and battery. He was afterward admitted to bail to appear this morning for examination.

A DESPERATE AFFRAY.

Henry Murray, of No. 481 Baltic street, Brooklyn, on going home about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, found his wife in the arms of Henry Higginbottom, of No. 354 Baltic street. Murray charged Higginbottom with having taken improper liberties with his wife, and said that there had been a criminal intimacy existing for some time. Both the men were intoxicated, and a desperate quarrel ensued. Murray sprang upon Higginbottom, seized him round the wrist, and fastened his teeth in Higginbottom's nose, hanging on like a bull-dog. Higginbottom struggled frantically to release himself, and succeeded in freeing one hand, with which he drew a pen-knife from his pocket, and, opening the blade with his teeth, plunged it into Murray's face five times in rapid succession, the blade entering the left temple at the last plunge. Murray uttered a cry of agony and fell to the floor. The cry was heard by Detective Burke and Officer Lowe, who entered the house and had Murray removed to the Long Island College Hospital, and arrested Higginbottom, who was held by Justice Delmar to await the result of Murray's injuries. A large piece was bitten out of Higginbottom's nose. Murray was pronounced in a critical condition, as, if inflammation sets in, the result will doubtless be fatal. Mrs. Murray denies the truth of her husband's allegations.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE BILL FOR JERSEY CITY GOVERNMENT—THE CLERK IN CHANCERY—THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, March 19, 1876.

The bill relative to the Jersey City Government, introduced by Speaker Carscallen on Wednesday and passed in the Assembly on Thursday evening, will reach the Senate for concurrence on Monday evening. It has been very generally discussed, and with much favor on both sides. It of course does not go as far as the Democratic Party would like, but it meets their demand that the right of selecting city officials, which has rested for several years in a joint meeting of the two houses of the Legislature, shall be restored to the hands of the people. It provides for the election hereafter of those members of the several city boards who have heretofore been appointed by the Legislature, and of members of the boards appointed by the Mayor and Council of the city—the several boards to consist of one member from each Assembly district—of which the city comprises six. The bill will affect the Police and Fire Boards and the Boards of Works and Finance. A provision is made that the members of those boards whose terms have not yet expired shall hold over till the close of their terms. In the Board of Works, Mr. Halsey, of the Fifth District, is the only one who will hold over, necessitating the choice of five new members in the unrepresented districts. In the Police Board, Edmondson, of the Third, and Brigham, of the Fifth, hold over, and four new members are to be elected. Edwards, of the Fourth, and Martin, of the Sixth, hold over in the Fire Board, and elections for members of that board will be held in four districts. Four districts will also elect members of the Board of Finance, Messrs. Van Reipen and Fry holding over. The bill provides that the first election shall be held at the approaching charter election, the newly-elected officials to take their seats in May, and the salary is fixed at $500 each, except the Presidents of the boards, who are to receive $600 per year each.

The Senate were to have held an executive session on Thursday for the purpose of taking action on the nominations made by Gov. Bedle early in the session for Clerk of the Supreme Court in Chancery, State Prison Keeper, and Secretary of State. They held several caucuses, but reached no conclusion, and no executive session took place. The office of Clerk in Chancery became vacant Friday, Mr. Little's term having expired. It is probable that some final action will be taken to-morrow evening. The Governor has signed the bill reducing the fees of the two court clerks, so that their offices will pay them about $10,000 a year each. They have heretofore netted from their positions incomes amounting to about $18,000 a year each. The advisability of discontinuing the fee system and putting the gentlemen named on salary was discussed and considered by a committee appointed by the House to investigate the matter. The preponderance of opinion among the lawyers summoned before the committee was that the fee system secured greater efficiency on the part of the official. The committee continued the system, but decreased the Clerks' allowances so as to cut down their incomes to the figures named.

Hightstown brings the liquor question to the Legislature for solution. In 1853, when the town was chartered, the liquor dealers had the right to grant licenses taken from the county courts and given to the Town Council. The Town Council was less liberal in treating them even than the county courts had been, and the power was restored to the latter body. Then it was put back in the hands of the Council, and for the last two years the people of the township have conducted their political struggles on the liquor question. The result has been that the people have elected Councils that will grant no licenses at all. Now the liquor dealers have applied for relief to the Legislature, with what result time will tell.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

George Lovett, aged fifty, residing at No. 442 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, by Officer Peter Bacon, on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, on the charge of assaulting his wife Sarah. He was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, in a cell with a man named Henry Purdy, of No. 48 Boerum place, who had been arrested on a charge of stealing a shirt. About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Doorman William Valentine heard a pistol fired, and going toward Lovett's cell, he heard Purdy cry out in great apparent alarm, "Officer! officer!" and saw a pistol in his hand, which was thrust through the bars of the door, toward the doorman. Lovett was lying on his back, dead, the shot having entered his right temple. Purdy said that he was suddenly awakened by the noise of the shot, and, seeing the pistol in Lovett's hand pointing toward him, he seized it and called for help, thinking that Lovett intended to shoot him. Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and Sergt. Kane, who was on duty when Lovett was brought in, said that he was not searched, as it was not the rule to search men brought from courts by court officers. A letter found on Lovett, addressed to his mother, stated that he was weary of this life; that his troubles were such that he could not endure them, and that he had resolved to kill himself. The pistol was similar to those used by policemen, and two detectives said they saw it in his possession a few days ago. A verdict of suicide was rendered. Lovett was formerly a wealthy flour merchant in New-York, and took to drink on account of business troubles. He soon became reduced in circumstances, and was put on the Brooklyn detective force by President Briggs, but was dismissed for intoxication. He leaves a wife and three boys, the eldest fourteen years old. When he was brought into the station-house he said that the arrest was caused by his wife's relations, to get him out of the way, and that he had not assaulted his wife; but it was ascertained that he was in the habit of ill-treating her when intoxicated.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.

John Patrick, a young man about twenty-six years old, and of a somewhat prepossessing appearance, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Fleming, of the Washington Place Police Court squad, on a warrant charging him with abandonment of his wife, Catharine. It appears that Patrick came to this country about two years and a half ago, when he went to board at the house of a Mrs. Murphy, in West Eleventh street, where he became acquainted with Catharine Harrington, who was at that period about nineteen years of age. The couple became attached to each other, although Patrick says it was only a joke. About six weeks ago they were married, Rev. William T. Egbert, the Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, performing the ceremony. Patrick was confined to his bed for some days by sickness, and on getting well refused to recognize Catharine as his wife or to have anything to do with her. She went before Justice Kilbreth and swore out the warrant on which Patrick was arrested. The parties appeared before Justice Morgan yesterday at the Washington Place Court, when Catharine exhibited a certificate of her marriage, and said that she wanted her husband to support her. Patrick, in reply to the interrogatories of Justice Morgan, said that he did not believe he had been married at all, or if he was, he must have been drunk at the time. He had a faint recollection that "Kate" had given him money to buy a ring and with which to pay the minister. Of the ceremony he had no remembrance, and said that the drink which was given to him before it took place was the cause of his subsequent illness. Justice Morgan held Patrick in $1,000 bail, and an examination will be held in the case this afternoon.

A CHILD RESCUED FROM SHAME.

While Officer Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, was patrolling his beat on Thompson street on Saturday he noticed a little girl about fourteen years old running in and out of a house of ill-repute on Thompson street, which is entirely occupied by colored people, and is frequented by colored prostitutes and other bad characters. The officer decided to rescue the child from the den in which she was evidently living, and in the evening he succeeded in arresting her. She was taken to the Prince Street Police Station, where she stated that she had been for some time employed working on artificial flowers. Eight days ago she ran away from the home of her parents, and since that time she had been boarding in a house at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets. On Saturday morning she had been engaged at No. 71 Thompson street to wait on the table and to do house-work. She gave her name as Rose Reilly, and said that her home was in Madison street. An officer was sent to look for her parents, whom he found at No. 311 Madison street. Yesterday morning she was taken before Justice Morgan at the Washington Place Police Court, where her father, Owen Reilly, stated she had left her home several times before. The unfortunate child admitted that she was living in a house of ill-fame, and said that she desired to leave it. The Justice sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

John L. Cochran was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Davis, in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with bigamy. Cochran is a machinist, and formerly resided in Jersey City, where he married his first wife, Mrs. Jane Cochran, five years ago. After the marriage the young couple went to Scotland, where they lived two years. Being dissatisfied, Cochran returned to New-York, leaving his wife behind. He promised to send for her, however, as soon as he could procure means. Mrs. Cochran came back to New-York last September, when she learned that her husband had married a Miss Jeannette Dupont. She followed him unsuccessfully until yesterday, when she lured him to No. 185 Steuben street, Jersey City, where she had a policeman in waiting. Cochran was locked up.

A PERILOUS LEAP.

The Rochester *Union* of Friday afternoon has the following: "Last evening, just before the westward bound express arrived at Port Byron, a young man went up to Conductor Piper and asked him if he knew who a certain gentleman on the train was. The conductor answered that he thought he was an officer from Buffalo. This seemed to make the young fellow very uneasy, and, picking up his carpet-bag, he deliberately jumped from the car. As soon as possible a search was made for him, and he was found in a hotel at Port Byron, having received no other damage than a torn coat. It is surmised that the young man had committed some crime, and, mistaking a passenger for an officer, preferred to jump off rather than be captured."

DEATH FROM EXCITEMENT.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "On Monday last Abel Peters and Henry Davis, residents of Mendon, went to Rutland, procured some rum, and on their return stopping at Peters' father's, in Mendon, got into a quarrel. Old Mr. Peters and his wife went out to the scene of the fight to try to separate them. Turning from the scene to enter the house the old man fell dead in the door-yard. On Wednesday the town authorities called a court of inquiry. As no marks of violence could be found on the body of Mr. Peters, Dr. Marshall decided that death was caused by undue excitement. The deceased was eighty-four years old."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Stephen V. Benét, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John Newell, Managing Director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M. P., of Quebec and Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

F. De Vangelas, of the French Legation at Washington, and Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

SUDDEN DEATH.

OSWEGO, March 19.—William F. Holmes, of the firm of W. F. Holmes & Co., general insurance agents, of Rochester, dropped dead in the Erie Depot here at 7 A. M. to-day, while waiting for the 7:30 train west. The deceased was a Mason, and his remains were taken charge of by that body. He was about sixty-one years of age.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Gen. R. C. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Mr. Abrahams, H. B. Adams, F. Armant, Miss E. Bowler, Mr. Bourbon, P. Brown, E. Brusewitz, R. Butler, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cody, Mr. Court, James Curtis, [illegible] Mr. Donaldson, C. Fox, S. Goldberg, [illegible] Major Greig, Miss Greig, Miss Glenn, [illegible] Mrs. H. [illegible] H. J. Jones, [illegible] F. Laurence, [illegible] E. Linklater, W. A. Low, [illegible] Madero, C. H. Marshall, Mr. McWhirter, [illegible] Com. F. Lopez Netto, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Miss G. Palmer, [illegible] E. Samuelson, [illegible] children, A. B. Valentine, F. Walker, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:03 | Sun sets....6:12 | Moon rises..3:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:45 | Gov. Island..4:34 | Hell Gate...5:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SUNDAY, March 19.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Navarino, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull Feb. 27, and Southampton 29, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Experienced N. W. and W. gales, with heavy seas [illegible] the entire passage; crossed the banks in lat. 43 10, lon. 50, in foggy weather, with indications of ice, of which none was seen, the temperature being [illegible]; since had thick fogs, with N. W. and S. E. gales.

Steam-ship Lessing, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg March 1 and Havre 4th, with mdse. and 28 cabin and 189 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. March 17, lat. 40 58, lon. 64 37, passed bark [illegible], from Bremen, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Holmes, Charleston March 16, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool March 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Regulator, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Columbus, (of Boston,) Bleeben, Liverpool 43 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark St. Bernard, (Ger.,) Segner, Singapore Dec. 1, with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Java Head Dec. 8, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 14, [illegible] equator Feb. 14, [illegible] winds to lat. 13, N., [illegible] lat. 27, and [illegible] from N. W.; [illegible] and very co[illegible] passed bark Kalos, (Nor.,) steering E.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffith, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Thomas Turrell, Thomas, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Elva E. Pettingill, (of Portland,) York, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co. March 17, lat. 37 32, lon. 73, spoke brig Mattie Russell, from Matanzas, for Boston.

Schr. Georgie Shepherd, Blatt, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Goessler & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to William Douglas—vessel to R. P. Wenberg & Co. Had N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. M. and E. Henderson, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Price, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Addie B. Bacon, (of Philadelphia,) Bacon, Cienfuegos 19 days, with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Kate E. Gifford, (of Mary's Landing,) Gifford, Fernandina March 8, with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Eleanor Vandusen, Godfrey, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Nesbitt, Boston.

Schr. Celina, Foster, Nantucket.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Hobbs, Providence.

Schr. Peace, Hunt, Boston.

BELOW—Brig Laura Gertrude, from St. Mary's, Ga.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The steamer Lord Clive, Capt. Urquhart, from Philadelphia March 7, arr. here to-day.

The steamer Nevada, Capt. Jones, from New-York arr. here at 7 P. M.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

CARPETS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Also,

AN ENTIRE STOCK FROM AUCTION

at

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 50 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 per yard.

INGRAINS, from 50c. per yard.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

CURTAIN NET AND COTTAGE DRAPERY.

CRETONNES, REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZES, &c.

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, (all widths.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

Nos. 183 and 185 6TH AV., one door below 13th st.

CARPETINGS.—LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 Grand st., corner Chrystie, and Nos. 33 Forsyth st., are offering their SPRING STOCK of CARPETINGS, which comprises the latest styles of new colorings, introducing them at [illegible] prices. A comparison of prices with former years is given below to show the reduction:

Brussels, 1875....$1 85 | 1876....$1 60

Tapestry, 1875....1 35 | 1876....1 00

Three-plys 1875....1 50 | 1876....1 25

Ingrains, 1875....1 25 | 1876....1 00

Mattings, 1875....25 | 1876....20

LINOLEUM,

a substitute for oil-cloth, is the best floor covering yet introduced. Examine it.